The Bombay Gazette.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 58	0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ...... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ...... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „

In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Madras	10	24
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Pondicherry		
„ Colombo		21	„ Galle	12	
„ Galle	7		„ Colombo		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Pondicherry			„ Cochin	16	1
„ Madras	15	30	„ Calicut	16	1
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

The Steam Ship "SATARA," 1,250 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander G. Betts, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 1st September, at noon.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above interchanging passengers and cargo with the French Company's steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up	Sep.	Sep.	Down	Sep.	Oct.
Leave Bombay	7 &	21	Leave Bussorah	25 &	9
„ Kurrachee	11	25	„ Fao	25	9
„ Guadur	13	26	„ Bushire	27	11
„ Muscat	15	29	„ Linga	29	13
		Oct.			Oct.
„ B. Abbas	17	1	„ B. Abbas	1	15
„ Linga	18	2	„ Muscat	3	17
„ Bushire	21	5	„ Guadur	5	19
„ Fao	22	6	„ Kurrachee	7	21
Arrive Bussorah	23	7	Arrive Bombay	10	24

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 890 tons, 150 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 7th September, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 31st August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FOR ENGLAND via THE CAPE.

THE First Class and full-powered Steam-ship "THE QUEEN," Frederick Grogan, Commander, 3517 Tons, 600 Horse Power, will be despatched on or about the 10th SEPTEMBER for LIVERPOOL, calling at the Cape to land and receive Passengers.

This magnificent Ship offers a most desirable opportunity for Families about to proceed to England on account of her superior Cabin accommodation and great speed, having accomplished the passage out from Liverpool to Bombay in the short space of fifty-two days.

She carries an experienced Surgeon, and has splendid accommodation for First Class Passengers. A Stewardess is also carried.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO COCHIN.

Calling at intermediate Ports if inducement offer.

THE well-known S. S. "MULA," 800 tons, Captain Caers, will be despatched to the above Port, on MONDAY, 31st instant.

For Freight and Passage apply to
STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 25th August 1868.

FOR GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

THE full powered Steamship "WEST INDIAN," 2,000 Tons Burthen, 500 Horse Power, Captain J. E. Miller, will be despatched for the above Ports. Has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. BLAY and MACKINTOSH, Brokers, or to

LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR MADRAS & CALCUTTA.

THE S. S. "TYNEMOUTH," James B. Kennedy, Commander, 1,409 tons, will sail for the above Ports on SATURDAY, 29th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co., Agents, Rampart Row.

FOR MAURITIUS.

(With quick despatch)

THE Ship "STAG," 523 tons Register, Captain Ellis. For Freight apply to
W. NICOL & Co.
Bombay, 19th August 1868.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 composite built Clipper Ship "DILAWUR," 1,306 tons Register, James H. Baillie, Commander. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers. For further particulars apply to
Bombay, 30th July 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship "Louisa."
Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

NOTICE TO SHIP COMMANDERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, ex Ship "Star of the North," just arrived from Sydney,—Kangaroo Brand—29 Tierces, containing 304 lbs. each, PRIME MESS BEEF, in excellent order. Apply to
Bombay 14th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "PENDRAGON," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delibery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Pendragon."
Bombay, 20th August 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship "MACEDON," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Macedon."
Bombay, 24th August 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "TIVERTON," from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods without delay otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Smith will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents Ship "Tiverton."
Bombay, 26th August 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "NANCY," Captain Rousseau, from Bordeaux, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Rousseau will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.
H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.,
Agents Barque "Nancy."
Bombay, 24th August 1868.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on the 20th September next.
STEARNS, HOBART & Co.
Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

WANTED.

STEWARDESS WANTED for the Steam Ship "THE QUEEN," about to sail for England *via* the Cape. Apply to
LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

SUITABLE FOR OFFICES AND RESIDENCE.—TO LET, from the 1st June next, the FIRST FLOOR, 24 Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. H. CLASON & Co. For particulars as to Rent, &c., apply either personally or by letter to Mr. W. COLCLOUGH, General Manager Treacher & Co., Limited, Byculla.

NOTICES.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

ESPERANCE & Co., TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, &c

Under the most careful superintendence of Mr. J. C. STEWART, *an acknowledged competent* Cutter.

Orders for Civil, Military, and Naval Outfits promptly and satisfactorily executed on reasonable terms.

ESPERANCE & Co.
22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat, Bombay.

N. B.—VISITING, WEDDING, and other Cards. SEALS, &c., neatly ENGRAVED and PRINTED.
E. & Co.

NOTICE.—The Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency invites SEALED TENDERS for the supply of SOLDIERS' BEDDING at Aden as per Schedule for one year from the date of acceptance of the Tender.

Tenders will be received up to 12 noon of the 31st August 1868, when they will be opened in this Office in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require connected with the Contract.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.
Bombay, Exec. Commissariat Office, 25th August 1868.

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, AND STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, LIMITED, (under Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the Commercial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corporation, Limited, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd September next, at 3 p.m., at the Office of Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and PEILE, Solicitors, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

To receive the Accounts and Report of the Liquidators up to the 31st August 1868, instant.

To elect an Auditor or Auditors to inspect the accounts showing the manner in which the Liquidation has been conducted and the Vouchers thereof, and to fix his or their remuneration.

To consider the question of compensation to the employes of this establishment for the loss of their appointments at the time of final dissolution of the Company, and to pass Resolutions authorising the Liquidators to fix the amount of such compensation.

And to consider any other matter of business which may be brought before the Meeting.

G. S. CLAY, CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, } Liquidators of the Commercial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corporation (Limited).

Bombay, 24th August 1868.

A. ALLAN, TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER, STAFF, MILITARY, AND NAVAL UNIFORMS,

17, Apollo Street, Bombay.

A. ALLAN has the pleasure to announce the fresh arrival of NEW STOCK, and from the superior quality of texture and design, he begs to assert that they cannot be surpassed, and at a reduction of prices which will guarantee a SPEEDY SALE.

A. ALLAN makes no pretentions of competing with Native Derzies or Borahs, but he is prepared to supply the demands of his Constituents with good fitting Garments at a lower rate than any House in Bombay.

CHEAP SUITS FROM Rs. 20 TO 25.

Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress or Frock Coats, which for quality cannot be equalled in Bombay.

A splendid assortment of fancy Silk Mixed Coating.
Do. Do. Trousering.
Black, Blue Oxford, and fancy Doeskins.
West of England Tweeds, of every description.
A variety of Scotch Tweeds and fancy Angolas.
Black and White Moire Antique for Vestings.
White and Coloured Diamond Quilting do.
The new Regulation Patrol Jacket for Staff, Artillery, and Infantry.
Gold and Silver Collar Ornaments.
The new Regulation Staff Corps Belts.

HOSIERY.

New Pattern English made Shirts and Collars.
A choice selection of Silk Scarfs and Neckties from Re. 1
White Silk Elastic and Fancy Braces, from Re. 1.
Sleeping Suits made to order from Rs. 16.
Flannel Shirts do. do. do. Rs. 6.
Cotton Gingham and Silk Umbrellas, 8, 10, 12, and 16 Ribbed.
Best White Kid Gloves, and White Dress Ties.

PARIS EXHIBITION BLACK SILK HATS.

The Paris Hats are the best quality and newest style.
Soft Brown and Spotted French Hats.
Ellwood's Air Chamber Hats and Bombay Staff Corp Helmet.

THE NEW CORK REGULATION HELMET.

Simpson's Patent Sewing Machine. The Queen Maab Do. Rs. 50.

SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS.

New Pattern Scotch Mauds and Balmoral Bonnets.
Railway Wrapper, Travelling Caps & Coupling Straps.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIANS WATERPROOF SUITS,

Made expressly to resist the severest weather; warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

For Waterproof Suits send size of Chest and Height.

A few Waterproof Saddle covers.

Terms—Cash.

THOMSON AND COMPANY, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMSON & Co.,

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & Company,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By Appointment.
Apollo House. Bombay.

SUCCESSIVELY appointed by the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN, and by the present Viceroy and Governor General of India, His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 67.

Messrs. BADHAM & Co. beg to call the attention of their constituents and non-constituents to the large Shipments landed. The Goods have been selected personally by Mr. BADHAM at the Paris Exhibition and the best European Markets from prize Goods.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, per dozen	11	to	31
BADHAM'S Superfine Bro. Cotton Socks	16	„	18
BADHAM'S Balbriggan Socks embossed Silk	18	„	24
BADHAM'S Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	16	„	20
BADHAM'S Spanish Bro. Merino Socks		„	16
BADHAM'S Superior Grey Merino Socks	16	„	18
BADHAM'S Superfine Fancy Merino Socks	13	„	24
BADHAM'S Striped Lisle Thread Socks	16	„	18
BADHAM'S Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	28	„	44
BADHAM'S Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings	„ 3	„	4
BADHAM'S Celebrated Gauze under Vests	„ 3	„	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated Silk and Wool Vests	„ 4	„	5
BADHAM'S Celebrated India Gauze Vests	„ 4	„	5
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Pants	„ 6	„	8
BADHAM'S India Gauze Pants	„ 7	„	8
BADHAM'S Grey Merino Pants	„ 6	„	8
BADHAM'S Bathing Drawers Striped and Fancy.	2	„	3

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 50, 55, 60,	65	0
BADHAM'S Dress Zephyr Shirts „	75	0
BADHAM'S Pure all Wool Shirts, Shrunk, each	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Silk and Wool Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Pure Cashmere Shirts „	10	8
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
BADHAM'S French Printed Shirts „	70	0
BADHAM'S Spun Silk Sleeping Suits	25	0
BADHAM'S Cashmere Sleeping Suits indispensable	20	0
BADHAM'S Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts, a new Material	8	8

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM'S Regent and India Collars	Rs.	7	0
BADHAM'S Champion and Belgium	„	7	0
BADHAM'S Calcutta with Tie	„	7	8
BADHAM'S Continental and Olympic	„		0
BADHAM'S Pallmall and Shakspere	„	7	8
BADHAM'S West End	„	7	0

FANCY DEPARTMENT.

The Paris Exposition Prize Scarf	Rs.	4	0
The Royal Windsor for Sailor's Knot	„	3	0
The Royal Satin Spot	„	4	0

An immense assortment of all the new Scarfs and Ties.

BRACES.

Guyot's French Brace	Rs.	2		
Guyot's Leather Brace	„	3		
Guyot's West End	„	2		
The Royal Courier Bag	„	8	to	12
The Best Silk Umbrellas	„	12	„	16
The Brighton Walking Stick	„	2	„	7
The Prize Cambric Handkerchief	„	18	„	20
The Prize Colored Cambric „	„	14	„	18
The Hemmed Stitched „	„	16	„	18
White Cambric Handkerchief „	„	10	„	16

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.

Gold Solitaires for Gentlemen	Rs.	14	to	20
Gold Link Studs	„	16	„	30
Gold Collar Studs	„	6	„	8
Gold Shirt Studs	„	14	„	30
Gold Scarf Rings	„	8	„	12
Gold and Ivory Shirt, Wrist and Neck Studs	„	2	„	6

Overland Trunks, Railway Portmanteaus of every description, Leather Bags, Leather Hat Cases, Leather Trunks, Railway Wrappers, and Mauds.

PIECE GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Tweeds, Silk and Wool Flannel, All Wool Flannel, French Prints, Manchester Prints, Linens, Towelling, Sheeting, Damask Table Covers, Damask Napkins, Royal Turkish Towel.

THE following GOODS are being sold at BADHAM & Company's, Apollo House, at London cost Price.

		Rs.	as.
MILITARY Doe Gloves	per pair	1	8
COLLARS Regent	„	5	0
COLLARS with Tie & Fancy	„	5	0
CHRISTY'S Drab Felt Hats	„	5	0
COTTON Socks White	„	10	0
COTTON Socks Colored	„	10	0
UNDER Vests Merino, each		4	0
TRAVELLING Suits		20	0
TRAVELLING Shirts		6	8
FALSE SHIRT CUFFS "Double" per doz.		8	0
OVERLAND TRUNKS, Southgate's		25	0
OVERLAND CHAIRS		10	0
RUGS AND MAUDS		16	0
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES "Gentleman's"		2	12

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

THE ANCHOR LINEN FACED COLLAR.

ONE RUPEE PER DOZ.
Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

ROSSELET & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, and Dealers in Electro-plated Ware! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE
JNO JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

D. S. KEMP and COMPANY. PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of

PURE DRUGS.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully and promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT;
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BRANCH
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

INFANTS' AND INVALIDS' FOODS.

D. S. KEMP & Co., have been appointed SOLE AGENTS FOR THE LONDON INFANTS' FOOD SOCIETY'S PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK,

the most nourishing and strengthening food for delicate infants which has yet been produced. The enormous sale which it now obtains at home is the result both of its remarkable nourishing properties, and of the medical scrutiny through which it has passed in Germany, France, and England.

It is especially adapted for new-born children and those of very delicate constitution.

D. S. KEMP & Co., have also been appointed SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS. ALEX. ROBB & Co.'s BISCUITS.

Nursery Biscuits and Nursery Biscuit Powder are constantly on hand ex P. and O. Steamers. A large consignment of sundry Biscuits is shortly expected.

CORN FLOUR AND OTHER FOODS.
COCOAS, CHOCOLATES, COCOATINA.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA, containing no fat, is recommended for dyspeptic patients.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Hunters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

CONTINUED INCREASE OF BUSINESS.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. The Indian new BUSINESS of this Company for the six months ended 30th June 1868, consisted of 386 Policies, assuring Rs. 20,21,242, and yielding Rs. 95,805-10-1, in new Annual Premia, being an increase of FOURTEEN PER CENT. upon the new Business during the corresponding period of 1867.

For Forms of Proposal, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary, or to any of the Company's Agents.

D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

N.B.—A liberal Commission allowed to Professional men and others introducing Business.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—LUBRICATING OIL.—Just received a shipment of this Oil from Young's Patent Paraffin Light and Mineral Oil Company.

"Jenning's" Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins with self-closing Supply Valves.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Plate, Bar, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Ornamental Cast Iron Work, Gates and Railings.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

17th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £500 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Terms*—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

NOTICE.—On and after the 1st September next, we beg to notify that our quotations and terms will be as per list at foot; to which we solicit special attention, on the part of our friends and the public: more particularly as concerns our announcement relating to Sparkling Wines orders for which should now state whether examination of original packed Cases is required or not. We now ship a very superior Port distinguished from our other qualities by a Gold colored seal—this new quality we confidently commend to all invalids as really worthy of our recommendation.

To our List of Burgundies we have added; *Chablis*—a delicate, soft and admirable Wine for India. High classed German Wines are also added to our List; and we are happy to announce we have now fair Stocks on hand.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS.

Established in Bordeaux & London in 1815, & in India in 1842.

LONDON HOUSES { *Wholesale and for Export only*—TOWER BONDED VAULTS, MARK LANE. *Retail*—CHARING CROSS RAILWAY ARCHES, VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { *Wholesale and for Export*—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS. *Agencies*—PARIS—PAU—BAGNERES DE BIGORRE—BAGNERES DE LUCHON—CANNES—NICE—BIARRITZ—SAN REMO—HYERES—DIEPPE—BRUSSELS.

REPRESENTATIVES

In China, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Mauritius, New York, New Zealand, Manilla, New Orleans.

WE beg respectfully to solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS OF WESTERN INDIA. Our business in Europe has for upwards FIFTY YEARS been confined to the Wine trade, and being importers on the London and Bordeaux market, we claim to be in a position to meet the requirements of the Indian public; superior to all competing Agencies in Bombay.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this Market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them; Liqueurs excepted These in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage. Nor can we undertake to deliver Wines, &c. in Bombay.

4th. That our quotations for *all* Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases, or for the rejection of alleged or broken bottles likely to be found in such cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound ~~Bottles at time~~ of shipment, but at our prices, cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

Shipped from our own Bordeaux House.

			per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold capsule, Labelled & Branded		Rs.	30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Rauzan, Black capsule,	do.	„	25	„ 14
„ 2—Leoville, Blue capsule,	do.	„	22	„ 12
„ 3—La rose, Yellow capsule,	do.	„	18-8	„ 10-8
„ 4—St. Julien, Green capsule,	do.	„	17	„ 10
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule,	do.	„	15-8	„ 9
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule	do.	„	13-8	
Sauterne, Red capsule,	do.	„	22	

Very choice BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded		Rs. 32
Nuits,	ditto	„ 26
Macon,	ditto	„ 21
Chablis,	ditto	„ 22

The finest CHAMPAGNES *that can be shipped.*

Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded,	Rs. 36	0	Rs. 19	8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto	„ 32	0	„ 17	8
Good Sparkling ditto	„ 27	0	„ 14	8

GERMAN WINES.

Of our own Selection.

Nonpareil Hock and Moselle, Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36	Rs. 19-8
Muscatel do. and do., 1st quality, Silver foil	„ 32	„ 17-8
Moselle Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Braunberger, do.	„ 25	„ ...
Hock „ Johannisberger	„ 42	„ ...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34	„ ...
„ „ Rudesheimer, do.	„ 26	„ ...
„ „ Hocheimer, do.	„ 23	„ ...

Specially selected SHERRIES *for tropical consumption.*

Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32	0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28	0
Sherry No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, golden	„ 28	0
do „ 1, Blue seal, pale and dry	„ 22	0
do „ 1, Brown seal, very light gold and dry	„ 22	0
do „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18	8
do „ 3, White seal, a good Dinner Wine	„ 15	8
Marsala, Virgin	„ 15	0
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	„ 33	0

PORTS.

	Qts.		Pts.	
A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine	Rs. 30	0		
1st quality, Black seal, a Deserts Wine	„ 24	8	14-8	
2nd do Red seal a good sound Wine	„ 18	9		

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and Labels.

Heart-shaped Labels.

Very Superior Old Pale Cognac, No. 1. Black Capsule	Rs.	32
Superior Pale Cognac, No. 2.—Yellow capsule	„	28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	„	25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„	22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„	21
Whiskey, 1st quality, Irish	„	23
„ „ Scotch	„	21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„	21

LIQUEURS.

The finest; Cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.		Pts.	
Curacoa, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White.	Rs. 40		22	0
Maraschino di Zara, best	„ 40		22	0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30		16	0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20			

OUR TERMS for Cash payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—5 per cent discount allowed off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase; Three months' Credit will be allowed to approved parties, without Discount; Interest will be charged at 10 per cent per annum beyond Three months; MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London Invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them most economically from our Bombay godowns, our Stocks will afford much choice for selection.

IN addition to our own exclusive business of WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, we have been entrusted with the AGENCY for MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.

We are also empowered to receive Indents for Carriages of every description from the MANUFACTURERS by special appointment to THE QUEEN, H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, and H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Further particulars and illustrations of the above-named articles can be obtained at our offices in DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NOTICES.

MR. J. NEUBERG,—Bombay. No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.—Just received Overland, direct from Vienna, a large and varied assortment of real

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

beautifully carved with elegant designs.

Plain Meerschaum Bowls, silver mounted, in case, with Cherrywood stem.

Especial attention is invited to the above as being the best and choicest selection ever imported into Bombay.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TOBACCO.—Will's best Bristol Bird's Eye.

Do. Thos. Bears' Smoking Mixture, &c.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

CHEROOTS—Trichinopoly and Pondicherry.

Real MANILLA CHEROOTS and CIGARS, No. 2, at Rs. 45 per 1,000.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

HAVANNAH CIGARS, in boxes of 100 each, at Rs. 7 and Rs. 8 respectively

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

NEW MUSIC.—Received by last Mail.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

EXETER HALL, No. 4, 5, and 6 of this New Musical publication are to be had at

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

TEA—Just landed ex "Glenlee," from China—

Best Choice Oopack Congou Tea,	Rs. 10 per 7 lb. Box.
„ „ „ „	Rs. 1-8 per 1 lb. Packet.
Superior Choice Congou Pekoe Tea,	Rs. 12 per 7 lb. Box.
Rose Flowery Pekoe Tea	Rs. 2-8 per 1 lb. Canister.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

JUST LANDED per "Borderer":—

GUINNESS'S STOUT, in quarts at Rs. 7-0 per doz.
„ „ in pints at „ 4-8 „

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

COOKING STOVES.—Just received, per "City of Pekin," COOKING STOVES, combining all the most recent improvements, and warranted of first Class English manufacture—

Enchantress No. 7 .... Rs. 100
Do. 8 .... Rs. 115

with the necessary Cooking Utensils and Smoke Pipe. Adapted for large and small Families.

No. 6, Hummum Street, Fort. J. NEUBERG.

VICTORIA SPINNING COMPANY, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The undersigned will receive, until FRIDAY the 11th September next, PRIVATE OFFERS for the PURCHASE of the LEASE OF CERTAIN GROUND (situate at Gaumdevi) measuring 11,500 square yards or thereabout, together with the Mill Buildings standing thereon, and a pair of Engines, Boilers, Machinery, and Stores, the property of the Victoria Spinning Company, Limited, now under liquidation. For full particulars apply at the Company's Office, No. 14 Apollo Street.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE,
લાલભાઈ વલ્લભભાઈ,
i. e. LALBHOY VULLUBBHOY,
} Liquidators.

Bombay, 27th August, 1868.

NOTICE.—To be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in Her Majesty's Dockyard on THURSDAY the 3rd September and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings; old Canvas; Sails; Rope, old (Coir and Europe); Masts; Yards; Iron, Brass, and Copper, old; Cases; Casks; Tins, &c. Also the Stores returned from Abyssinia, such as Fittings of Troop Ships, Hawsers Coir, Gunny Bags, and Ensigns. Terms of sale as usual, and further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieutenant I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 20th August 1868.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of August, instant, at noon, for the following purposes:—

To receive Accounts to 30th June 1868.
To receive Directors' Report.
To elect Directors for the ensuing year.
To elect Auditors for ensuing year, and to fix their Remuneration.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to the 29th August, instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th August 1868.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—NOTICE.—The undermentioned PLANT, STORES' and FLOTILLA, belonging to the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, in Liquidation, will be submitted for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on an early date, unless previously disposed of privately:—

2 Steam Travelling Cranes, by James Taylor & Co., Birkenhead.
1 Locomotive Engine, by Young & Co.
1 25 P. Engine complete, by Young & Co., Boiler by Tennant & Co.
1 10 P. Portable Engine, by Young & Co.
1 4 P. do. do., by Shuttleworth & Co.
2 Air Pumps, by Redpath and Leigh.
2 Circular Saw Benches.
150 Wooden Waggons.
76 Pairs Waggon Wheels and Axles.
122 Do. Lorry do do.
240 Spare Waggon Wheels without Axles.
14 Unerected do. do.
20 Wrought Iron Tubs for reclamation purposes.
Sundry small Stores.

Full particulars of the above can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators,
Bombay Reclamation Company (Limited).
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April 1868.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 1 o'clock p. m. of SATURDAY, the 29th instant, for the supply of PROVISIONS, MARINE STORES, &c., to the Departments of the Harbour and Pilotage Board.

Tenders to be superscribed "TENDERS FOR PROVISIONS, &c.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent in cash on the quantity tendered. A further deposit of 20 per cent will be required on the tender being accepted.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will be required to be delivered at the Light Houses, Signal Stations, Master Attendant's Office, or as directed.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will have to be supplied in instalments as required by the indenting officers.

Estimated Schedule of articles and quantities can be seen on application at the Office of the undersigned. But the Board will take only such quantities as they may require.

Forms of tenders and other information can be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

By order,
HENRY MORLAND,
Lieut., late I. N., Secretary.
Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 10th August 1868.

CASHMEER AND UMRITSUR SHAWL DEPOT AND AGENCY.

MESSRS. DAVEE SAHAEE and CHUMBA MULL, of Umritsur, have the honor to inform those who have hitherto been pleased to deal with them, and the public of India in general, that they continue to supply either—at once from their own extensive Stores,—or to order, when special patterns or manufactures may be required,—every article made of Shawl, wool, (technically known as Pushmeena, because manufactured of Pushm,) and that they have now a large and varied Stock of genuine Cashmeer Shawls (long and square), and Umritsur ditto, which designation includes the looms of Noorpoor, Jelalpoor, Loodeeana, &c., &c. Their Muleeda shawls, long and square, braided in Silk and of the newest patterns, are very handsome, and peculiarly suited for cold climates, Muleeda is sold (as also Puttoo) in pieces.

Their Chogas, Opera Cloaks, Table Covers, &c., (prepared to order chiefly) are universally sought after. Their Dress pieces, Capes, Polkas, &c., similarly prepared to order) are the admiration of all purchasers, while their Chudders (woven of the finest Cashmeer shawl-wool thread) have obtained a world wide reputation. No less than four hundred were sold at the last Paris and London Exhibitions, numerous that D. S and C. M. feel assured thousand, might have been disposed of, had they been available Varieties of these are on hand, with needle-work Shaw-border, braid borders and plain black borders, and sell readily at from 70 to 80 Rs., according to quality and work. The price of the more ordinary ones is from 33 to 37 Rs.

The Silks, manufactured to the order of Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, have been greatly admired; and it may be stated, in witness of their claim to public support, in every branch of their business, that they hold Certificates of Honorable mention, Silver medals without end from Paris, London, Lahore, Jubbulpore and Agra, and one of the three gold medals awarded by the Punjab Exhibition of 1864, in proof of the superior excellence the of items they exhibited.

They are prepared to receive orders from Officers Commanding Regiments, European or Native, Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry, for Silk Sashes, Kummerbunds, Pugrees, &c. but require samples, as a guide, in most instances, as patterns vary so much.

Note.—Messrs. Davee Sahaee and Chumba Mull, General Agents, take the opportunity of stating that with the view of saving all unpleasant references, their prices are fixed, and that they will on no account, abate anything on the same, whether the orders they may be favored with are large or small.

Those who are good enough to favor them with orders will be pleased to furnish their full address.

A Detailed List of goods, with approximate prices, will appear in the next Issue of this paper.

DAVEE SAHAEE & CHUMBA MULL.
Shawl Dealers and Agents
Umritsur, 1st October 1867.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety. A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

ROSSELET & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1858,
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KOUSAINE COMPANY'S TEAS.—Just received, at the Godowns of the undersigned, 4 Meadow Street, a consignment of these fine HIMALAYAN TEAS.

SOUCHONG, in boxes of 10 and pounds, also in 2 pound packets.

KOUSAINE MIXTURE.—Ditto—Both at Rs. 2-8 per pound.—Cash.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Agents Kousaine Tea Company.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA, *for the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

ASIATIC FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovementioned Association will be held at the Office of the Association, No. 6 Elphinstone Circle, in the Fort of Bombay, on SATURDAY the 12th day of September next, at (12) twelve o'clock noon, to consider the final account of the Liquidators of the said Association, showing the manner in which the winding up of the Association has been conducted and the property of the Association disposed of.—Dated this Ninth day of July 1868.

G. R. WILSON,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE, } Liquidators.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the FARMING of the Municipal Special Duty on TOBACCO and SNUFF in the Town and Island of Bombay for one, three, or five years, from the 1st October next.

Tenders will be received up to 1st September 1868, at the Bombay Custom House. Tenders should be addressed to LESTOCK REID, Esquire, the Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

Particulars will be obtained on application at the Commissioner's Office, in the Custom House.

L. REID,
Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium.
Bombay Custom House, 7th August 1868.

BANK OF INDIA (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of 2½ per cent (TWO AND A HALF PER CENT) on the amount of the paid Capital (viz. Rs. 6¼ (Rupees six and a quarter) per share on the old, and Rs. 3¾ (Rupees three and three quarters) per share on the new issue), will be paid on MONDAY the 31st instant, and on THURSDAY the 3rd proximo, between the hours of 11 and 3, and on every following MONDAYS and THURSDAYS during the same hours, to those Shareholders who have exchanged the Original Certificates and Receipts for "Liquidators' Certificates."

Shareholders or their duly constituted Attorneys must attend in person and produce these Certificates on application for Dividend.

The Transfer Books are now open, and will remain so until the 25th instant, when they will be closed until further notice.

JOHN A. J. SHAW,
BERAMJI NAOROSJI, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 17th August 1868.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

SITUATE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay; and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietor.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental markets.

The PROPRIETOR takes this opportunity to thank his numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends his Establishment to the favourable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes' drive of both Railway Stations and within a short distance of the landing-places.

Byculla Hotel, 1st July, 1868.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED AUGUST 22.

Chitty's Precedents in Pleading. *New edition.* 1868.	25	0
Thomas on Diseases of Women (Philadelphia)	15	0
The Search for Livingstone; by E. D. Young	4	8
Merry Conceits; by C. H. Ross (a child's book)	0	12
Parkes' Practical Hygiene	12	0
Parker's Introduction to Gothic Architecture	3	12
Manley Hopkins' Hand-Book of Averages. *New edition*	13	8
Greek Testament—Bohn's Series	2	12
Tenniel's Cartoons from "Punch"	16	0
London Society, Vol. 13	8	0
Dickens' Little Dorrit	2	12
Baker's Albert Nyanza, 2 Vols.	12	0
National Illustrated Pronouncing Dictionary	1	0
The White Cockade; by Grant	1	8
Maitland's Captain Jack	1	8
Bray on Force and its Mental Correlates	3	12
Fergusson's Architecture, 3 Vols.	80	0
Forbes' Arabic Grammar	13	8

Received Aug. 15.

Dana's System of Minerology	27	0
Paxton's Botanical Dictionary. *New edition*	18	12
Colonel Gordon's "Ever Victorious Army," or Chinese Campaign of 1862	11	4
Faulkner's Elephant Haunts: or, Narrative of the Livingstone Search Expedition	11	4
Buchan's Hand-Book of Meteorology. *New edition.*	6	8
Pollok's Course of Time. *New edition*, 18mo	1	4
Victor Hugo's Toilers of the Sea. *Translation*	4	8
Smith's Manual of Equity, *9th edition*	7	8
Adventures of a Strolling Player	1	8

Received Aug. 8.

Kirke's Hand-Book of Physiology. *New edition*	9	0
"New Ground"; by author of "Heir of Redclyffe."	2	4
London Post Office Directory, 1868	27	0
Nathan the Wise; by Lessing	1	12
A Kempis' Imitation of Christ. *Morocco*	2	12
Always in the Way; by author of the "Tommiebeg Shootings"	1	0
Gymnastic Exercises for the Army, including Fencing and the Clubs	1	8
Christy Minstrels' 145 Songs and Music. *Quarto, cloth gilt*	8	0
Ansted's Physical Geography	9	8
Handy Royal Atlas	39	8
Galbraith's Manual of Trigonometry	1	12
Neligan's Materia Medica; by Macnamara	13	8
Russell Reynolds' System of Medicine. Vol. I. II.	31	4
Ditto ditto Vol. II. separately	17	8
Dore's Inferno of Dante. Illustrated. *Half morocco, gilt*	65	0
Dore's Milton's Paradise Lost. Illustrated. *Magnificently half bound in blue morocco, gilt*	110	0
Hutton's Mathematics; by Rutherford	9	0
Maxwell Drewett	4	8
Maurice Dering	4	8
Guy's Forensic Medicine. *New edition*	7	12
Robinson Crusoe. *Golden Treasury Series*	3	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS, just to hand a fresh consignment of solid Mahogany SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOS, with recent improvements.

These Pianos are without doubt the best for India ever manufactured, they give universal satisfaction.

Illustrated and descriptive Circular sent free by post on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

BINOCULARS.

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR is justly esteemed the most perfect Binocular that has been produced. Each Sight-glass consists of THREE LENSES, and each object-glass of THREE LENSES ALSO, consequently there are TWELVE LENSES contained in each Binocular, and by which the *greatest possible power and the largest field of vision* are obtained. THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR is also admirably adapted for use at Night.

The Casing is of Metal, firmly covered with specially prepared Leather. The Focus-glasses are regulated by a screw adjustment and moveable shades protect the Object-glasses from glare, rain, &c. Each Binocular is fitted in a strong Patent Leather Case, with Shoulder Strap and Buckle complete, the whole being containing within a very small space.

PRICE—EIGHTY RUPEES

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

STAFF CORPS BINOCULARS, (similar in form to the emperor's binocular.)

This admirable BINOCULAR has

THREE TRANSPOSING SIGHTS,
"FIELD," "MARINE," AND "THEATRE."

It will be found on trial to be one of the most perfect BINOCULARS yet produced.

In Black Leather and Black Mountings in Sling Case	Rs.
In Coloured Leather and Electro Silver Mountings in Sling Case	„ 84
In Coloured Leather and Electro Gold Mountings in Sling Case	„ 84

TELESCOPES.

Splendid German Silver TELESCOPE, complete, 36 inches in length undrawn, for day and night purposes, with one additional Eye-piece for viewing the Sun, and one Day Eye-piece of extra power; diameter of Object-glass, 2¼ inches; with Vertical and Horizontal Adjustment; on German Silver Tripod Stand for placing it on a table, with revolving Axis; Circular Hinge Adjustment, &c.; fitted in French Polished Mahogany case thoroughly secured with German Silver fittings, and Hobbs' Patent Lock; also an extra Tripod stand of solid Mahogany with German Silver fittings, for out-door use.

Price complete .... Rs. 400.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

MASONIC JEWELS. A large assortment of very beautiful Masonic Jewels has just been received by Messrs. SOUNDY at whose Establishment they may be inspected.

The following is a list of principal:—

Silver Gilt Excellent Masters' Jewels	Rs. [illegible]
Gold do. do. do.	[illegible]
Gold Mounted Mark (Cornelian)	[illegible]
do. do. (Pearl)	[illegible]
Silver Gilt Royal Arch Jewel Brilliant	[illegible]
do. do. do.	[illegible]
do. do. do.	[illegible]
Hall Marked 18 Carat Royal Arch Brilliant	[illegible]
do. do. do.	[illegible]
Past Masters' Jewels Oval Wreath with Gold and Emblems and Rose Diamond Eye	[illegible]
Chased Silver Gilt P. M. Jewel Bright Gold Emblems on Enamel	[illegible]
Red Cross Knight with Serpent and Cross	[illegible]
P. M. Jewel Gift Emblems under Glass	[illegible]
Silver Knight Templars' Star with Cube	[illegible]
Ark Mariners' Silver Gilt Jewel	[illegible]
P. M. Jewel Gilt Emblems under Glass	[illegible]
18 Carat Gold Red Enamelled R. C. P. K. T.	[illegible]
Silver Gilt Knight of Malta's Cross	[illegible]
do. Royal Arch Jewel	33

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE CHANDELIER, Silver Electro-plated and with richly cut Pendants.

Two Light, complete, Rs. 150
Three Light „ „ 200

WINDSOR CASTLE CHANDELIER, Silver Electro-plated and with richly cut Pendants.

Two Light, complete, Rs. 125
Three Light „ „ 175

NEW PATTERN ELEGANT HANGING LAMPS.

Bronzed, complete, ... each Rs. 40
Electro-Silvered, complete...... each „ 55

Soundy & Co. invite particular attention to these elegant Lamps, which are of the best Manufacture.

READING LAMPS with under Shade and punkah top.

Bronzed, One Light... ... ... Rs. 25
Do. Two Light... ... ... „ 40

German Silver.

One Light... ... ... Rs. [illegible]
Two Light... ... ... „ [illegible]

PATENT ARGYLE TABLE LAMPS.

Small, Bronze... ... ... Rs. 35
Large, do. .... „ 45
Cut Glass Pillar and Silver-plated Mounts. „ 60

PATENT UNDER SHADE TABLE LAMPS.

Small, Bronze... ... ... Rs. 35
Large, do. ... ... „ 45
Cut Glass Pillar and Silver-plated Mounts. „ 60

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing, Chemist 17 & 18, Speck's Fields, Mile end New Town, London. This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling, refreshing*, and *mild aparient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *Saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N. B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent are Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The Injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Lables complained of.

Also Bishop's new remedy for sea Sickness should be in the hands of every person travelling by sea.

TREACHER & Co., Agents, for Western India.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

received by the steamer "baroda."

On the Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Disorders of the Mind. By Forbes Winslow, M.D. 4th edn., revised .... Rs.	8	0
Handybook of Meteorology. By A. Buchan, M.A. 2nd edn.	6	4
Bradshaw's Through Routes Overland Guide and Hand-book to India, Egypt, Turkey, Persia, China, Australia, and New Zealand	3	12
Pollock's Course of Time—Paper cover 12 annas; Cloth	1	2
Cometh up as a Flower. An Autobiography	4	8
The Ladies' Treasury, Vol. IV. January to June	4	4
The Tomahawk, Vol. II. Ditto.	6	12
The London Journal, Vol. XLVII. Ditto.	3	8
Cover for Vol. II. the Tomahawk	1	4
The Queen's Regulations, 1868, pocket edn.	0	12
Do. do. official edn.	3	0
Play Books.—The Prisoner of Toulon. Out on the Loose. Box and Cox. Two Bonnycastles. Wizard of the Moor.—Each	0	8

NEW FRENCH BOOKS.

Le Roi Misère. Par Paul Saunière	2	4
La Femme de L'Aveugle. Par La Comtesse Dash	0	12

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Lucrezia Borgia. No. 10 of Franz Navas' Operatic Duets	1	12
Come Home, Father. By F. Lindahlt	1	8
Song.—Cheer, Boys, Cheer! By C. Mackay	1	0
—— Beautiful Isle of the Sea. By J. Cooper	1	4
—— Thou art so Near, and yet so Far. By Reichardt	1	8
The Christy's Minstrels' Songs, 9 parts (Musical Bouquet Edn.)	6	12
30 of Sims Reeves' Popular Songs	0	12
No. 98 Boosey's Musical Cabinet—26 baritone and bass Songs, sung by Messrs Santley, Thomas, and Weiss	0	12
No. 94.—20 Celebrated English Songs	0	12
No. 93.—25 Christy's Minstrels' Songs (10th selection.)	0	12
No. 91.—20 Ditto (9th Selection)	0	12
No. 90.—20 Popular Songs of Scotland	0	12
No. 89.—20 of Moore's Irish Melodies (1st selection)	0	12
No. 88.—20 Christy's Minstrels' Songs (8th selection)	0	12
No. 76.—13 Selected Arias, Ballads, &c. By Sir H. Bishop.	0	12
No. 77.—18 Selected Songs, by Claribel and others	0	12
No. 75.—20 Christy's Minstrels' Songs (7th selection)	0	12
Nos. 4, 25, 26, 27, 70, and 71.—Ditto (1st to 6th selections)—Each	0	12
No. 73.—16 Standard English Songs, by J. T. Stone	0	12
No. 28.—18 ditto, for Gentlemen's voices, by ditto.	0	12
No. 29.—16 ditto, for Ladies' voices, by ditto.	0	12
No. 15.—16 Songs, Composed by Kucken	0	12
No. 14.—20 Ballads, by Popular Composers	0	12
No. 43.—12 Selected Songs, Sung by Sims Reeves	0	12
No. 44.—15 ditto, by Mdme. Sainton-Dolby	0	12
No. 45.—8 ditto, by Miss Louisa Pyne	0	12
No. 64.—25 Comic Songs, by various authors	0	12
No. 13.—12 Popular Songs, by Hatton and Linley	0	12
The Christy's Minstrels' Songs, complete in 1 vol.	6	0

Bombay, 22nd July 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

About 600 Freres were sold at Rs. 85 per share United Victorias advanced from 1025 to 1030. New Elphinstone's declined from 235 to 220. New Bank of Bombay declined from 12 to 11½ premium. Government Securities:—Fours 94¼, Fives 109½, Fives and a half 114⅞. Little doing. Market quiet.

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,500	....	Bombay Ship Co ..	1,350 pr share
260,000	2,500	2,500	....	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co ...	360 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	26	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co	2,450 per share
160,000	5,000	2,500	......	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
150,000	500	500	.....	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co ..	85 per share
120,000	5,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited ...	100 per share

CALCUTTA—AUGUST 21.

Government Securities.—At a late hour yesterday afternoon about Rs. 3,50,000 of 4 per cents. sold at Rs. 4-8 discount; to-day several purchases were made at Rs. 4-10, 4-8 and 4-6 discount; the market is firm at the latter price. 5 per cents. sold at from Rs. 9-12 to 10-0 premium.

The transactions reported in Bank of Bengal shares were at Rs. 1,746½.

National Bank shares changed hands at Rs. 134 and 134½, and one small transaction at Rs. 135.

Two purchases of Allahabad Bank shares were made, by investors in the country, at Rs. 96½, inclusive of the dividend.

Bengal Coal Co.'s shares were bought, for different orders, at Rs 1,250.

Brunton's Press Co.'s shares sold to-day and during the week at Rs. 140, exclusive of the overdue call of Rs. 50, or equal to Rs. 190 per share of Rs. 300.

Between 40 and 50 shares in the Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co., sold in the forenoon and during the day at Rs. 310 each, and towards the afternoon some transactions took place at Rs. 305.

A sale of Punjab Trading Co.'s shares was reported at Rs. 30 per share of Rs. 100 paid up

The transactions in Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares were at Rs. 105 to 108 for cash, and Rs. 112 for deliveries in two months' time.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 27.

Griffith, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Ahmednuggur.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to to confer the title of Rao Bahadoor on Mungharam wullud Wulleram, Head Moonshee in the office of the Commissioner in Sind, in recognition of his meritorious service.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Apprentice W. J. Davis, of the Subordinate Medical Department, is dismissed the Service for disobedience of orders.

All applications for leave to Europe (whether on furlough or on medical certificate) should state under what particular Furlough Regulations the leave applied for, will, if granted, be taken.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 176 of 12th March 1867, fixing the Office allowances of Divisional Assistant Adjutant General and Brigade Majors, it has been decided by the Government of India that those allowances must cover all expenses incidental to travelling on duty, except by Rail or Steamer. when free passages will be granted to the Officers and such Clerks as are absolutely required to accompany them. This order supersedes any existing orders on this subject, and is applicable to Assistant Quartermasters General of Divisions.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's [illegible]roval:—

[illegible]try.—Majors (Lieutenant Colonels in Staff Corps) John [illegible]lliams, Cadre 28th Regiment N. I., and James John [illegible]dre 18th Regiment N. I. to have the position of Lieu[illegible]onel, and Major Henry Yelverton Beale, Cadre [illegible]ment N. I., to be Lieutenant Colonel, from the 9th [illegible]868, vice Birdwood, promoted to Major General.

[illegible] 28th Regiment N. I.—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) [illegible] Stafford Hewett to have the position of Major, and [illegible] (Captain in Staff Corps) Thomas Ernest Britten to [illegible]sition of Captain, from the 9th April 1868, vice [illegible]moted and removed.

[illegible] Regiment N. I.—Captain (Lieutenant Colonel in [illegible]orge Sligo Alexander Anderson to have the po[illegible] and Lieutenant (Major in Staff Corps) Edward [illegible] to have the position of Captain, from the 9th [illegible] Combe, promoted and removed.

[illegible]giment N. I.—Captain (Major in Staff Corps) [illegible]g Shortt to have the position of Major, and [illegible]rnon William Godson to be Captain, from the [illegible]ice Beale promoted.

[illegible]tioned Officers are brought on the strength of [illegible]dical Establishment from the dates specified [illegible] names:—

[illegible]urgeon William Robert Gordon, M.B., 16th [illegible]

[illegible]urgeon James Davidson, M.B., 16th April 1868, [illegible]l in Annesley Bay, *vide* certificate.

[illegible]urgeon Atmaram Sadashiva Jayakur, 5th June 1868,

The followi[illegible]urgeon Joseph Forbes Keith, M.B., 16th April 1868.

[illegible]ARINE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. Cowan and [illegible]ary appointments are confirmed:—Agents for Transports. [illegible]ndent of Marine. from the 15th and 24th June 1868 [illegible]

Mr. William Carter was appointed [illegible]ngaged as Assistant [illegible] Majesty's Hulk "Semiramis" from the 8th [illegible]rds and Corket Mr. Roberts transferred to the "Earl Canning" on [illegible] Hert idem.

Mr. M. Fisher, First Officer of Her Majesty's Steamer "May Frere," B.M., performed the duties of Store Accountant of that vessel from 1st December 1866 to the 31st October 1867.

Mr. John Willmot Young (late Master R. N.) was appointed Third Officer of Her Majesty's Steamer 'May Frere' from 27th June 1868.

Mr. J. Clarke, Supernumerary Third Officer of the "Amberwitch," was transferred to the "Earl Canning" for duty in the same capacity on the 7th July 1868 to complete complement.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant W. H. T. Stopford, Acting Adjutant, Kolhapoor Infantry, is allowed leave of absence on private affairs for one month, under the New Covenanted Civil Service Rules.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Sahib Krishnarao Sudashee, Sudder Ameen of Sholapoor was in charge of the current duties of the Office of the Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Sholapoor from 4th to 9th July [illegible], from 10th March to 5th April, and from 22nd to 25th June 1868.

Mr. H. J. Parsons, Supernumerary Third Assistant Collector of Poona, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, and with powers to commit cases to the Sessions of the Poona District.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. P. Robertson is permitted to resign his substantive appointment as First Assistant Collector of Ahmedabad from the 9th April last. Mr. Robertson will continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of Dharwar.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. G. L. Hallt, Apprentice, has passed an examination in the Maratha language as prescribed in the Public Works Code.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Wordsworth received charge of the "Deccan College" from Mr. R. G. Oxenham, on the 17th instant.

NOTIFICATION BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. A. A. Borradaile, Acting Collector of Ahmedabad, made over charge of his office to Mr. W. Woodward, Acting First Assistant Collector, on the 8th instant, after office hours, and proceeded on privilege leave.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, SALT, AND OPIUM.

Mr. T. M. Cotgrave, Assistant Commissioner of Customs Salt and Opium, is allowed privilege leave for one month from the 10th September next, under Section XVI. of the Revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules of the 26th April 1864.

BY THE COMMISSIONER IN SIND.

Colonel R Phayre, Political Superintendent on the Frontier, of Upper Sind, received charge of his duties from Lieutenant Colonel W A Dick in the forenoon of the 4th instant.

Mr. W. M. P. Coghlan and Major W. Widdicombe respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Judicial Commissioner in Sind after office hours on the 7th instant.

Surgeon Majors J Gilbert and Mr. Style respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Superintendent of Vaccination in the forenoon of the 7th August.

Mr. W Boulton, Deputy Collector of Shahbunder, Kurrachee Collectorate, is allowed one month's privilege leave from the 24th July.

Mr. C. Tickell, unemployed, has passed an examination in the Sindee language.

Lieutenant McDiarmid, Royal Engineers, Assistant Executive Engineer Lower and Central Sind, has passed a colloquial examination in the Hindoostanee language according to the rules prescribed in Chapter V. of the Public Works Code.

Captain J. Lampen, Her Majesty's 17th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, Staff Officer at Hydrabad, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate in the Hydrabad District.

BY THE ACTING JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER IN SIND

Assistant Surgeons J. Ffolliott and T. Holmested respectively delivered over and received charge of the Hydrabad District Jail on the 19th August 1868, before office hours.

Major W. Widdicombe and W. Foxton, Esq., B. A. respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Session Judge, Kurrachee, on the 21st day of August 1868, before noon.

BY THE SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Mr. H. S Spring assumed charge of his appointment of Supernumerary Assistant Settlement Officer, Indus Right Bank Survey, on the 7th instant, in the forenoon.

BY THE INSPECTOR GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL DEPT.

Assistant Surgeon P. S. Turnbull, M.D., resumed charge of his appointment as Superintendent of Vaccination, Central Circle, on the 1st July last, before office hours.

Assistant Apothecary W. Wright, at present attached to the British Medical Department, is appointed to the European General Hospital, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—27TH AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
	Seeds	£1 0s 0d.	do. do.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 7s. 6d. do.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.	
Overland	Cotton	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Cotton	Rs. 2 to 3	per bale.
Mauritius	Gram	Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
Aug. 27	Manchester (s)	Teasdale	Carwar, August 24.
	Modesday	Barr	Clyde, May 4.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Aug. 27	Sylvia	Randall	Batavia.
	Futell Curreem	Nacoda	Muscat.
	W. M. Reed	Stinson	Callao.
	Castle Eden	Scott	Rangoon.
	Dharwar	Thomas	Point de Galle.
	Mary Anne	Silversparre	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Montana*, Frivoux, to Callao.
Ship *Atalanta*, Balliugal, to Point de Galle.
Ship *Waterloo*, Usborne, to Bassein.
Ship *Tim Whiffler*, Cottier, to Callao.
Ship *Thomas Bell*, Wyllie, to Colombo.
Ship *Futel Barry*, Nacoda Calcutta.
Ship *Hamila Mitchell*, Brunscombe, to Point de Galle.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—The Telegraph of 21st August announced the arrivals of the Schooner "Natmoo," J. C. Collamore, Moulmein 2nd August; Ships "Bennington" and "Muscat Merchant."

DEPARTURES.—August 21st, ship "Levanter."

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.—August 21st, "Stonehouse," —— Calcutta "Sackia Lutcheme," —— Masulipatam; and P. and O S "Mongolia," —— Galle.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a LADY COMPANION, to go to England with a Lady free of Charge *via* Cape. Apply to NANABHOY and SORABJEE.
Bombay, 27th August 1868.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—The Line has been so far restored that PASSENGERS and PARCELS can now be BOOKED through to AHMEDABAD.
J. R. DUXBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.
General Offices, Bombay, 27th August 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Steamer "FUSI-YAMA," from Hongkong and Singapore, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods without delay.
Captain DUNDAS will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents Steamer "Fusi-Yama."
Bombay, 27th August 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that a quantity of COUNTRY TOBACCO will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on SATURDAY the 29th instant at the Colaba Depot and Elphinstone Bunder.
Further particulars can be learned on application at this Office from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.
Commissariat Dep. Office, Colaba, 27th August 1868.

FOR SALE, from L. Bassotaé, Bordeaux, in Cases of 1 dozen Quarts each—

CLARETS	Medoc	per doz. Rs.	18
	Medoc Vieux	"	21
	Margaux	"	18
	St. Emilion	"	20
	St Estephe	"	20
	Haut Sauternes	"	20
	Graves 1 er. Crû	"	20
	Chateau Leoville	"	25
	Grand Chateau Larose	"	25
	Grand Chateau Lafitte	"	25
BURGUNDY,	Chambertin	"	30

TIMMIS WORMALD & Co.,
Opposite the Custom House.

D E A R P U B!
THE DIVAN LOOKS TOWARDS YOU!!!

The White Man left us t'other day,
But the Divan has not lost its sway;
In fact, dear Sirs, say what you will,
The Divan is THE DIVAN still.

Walk in and see, and taste and try
Our ices, drinks, and chillie-fry;
"By Jove!" you'll say, "the thing is clear
"The Divan gives us right good cheer:

"There's not a shanty in the place
"That does the thing with half such grace;
"French dishes, game, and pastry nice,
"With Bengallee Baboo curry and rice."

Then welcome with a helping hand
The new and enterprising Band;
We'll do our best to suit each taste,
As the "Old-'un" did when she kiss'd the "Baste."

NOTICE.
From and after the 1st September there will be an
ORDINARY
AT HALF-PAST ONE P. M. DAILY.
HOT OR COLD TIFFINS
Supplied in Five Minutes.
All under the supervision of a French Cook, just out, with all the Novelties in the Culinary Art.
No. 5 APOLLO STREET.

RE SAMUEL CORP, deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given that all persons being Creditors of, or otherwise having claims upon, or against the Estate of SAMUEL CORP, late of Denton Court, new Gravesend, in the County of Kent, and of Number 13 Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire, deceased, who died at Phillimore Gardens aforesaid on the Sixth day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the exemplification of the Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil of the said deceased issued out of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England annexed) were on the Twenty-sixth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ANDREW JOHN MACDONALD, of Bombay, British Merchant, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and one of the constituted Attorneys of MARY CORP, Widow and Executrix of the said last Will and Testament of the said Samuel Corp, deceased, are required on or before the 28th day of September 1868 to send to MESSIEURS RIMINGTON, HORE, and LANGLEY, of Bombay, Solicitors for the said Administrator, the particulars of their Claim upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will [illegible] over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased [illegible] which he shall then have notice. All persons indebted [illegible] CORP as such Executrix, having property of the deceased in their [illegible] Estate, or [illegible] to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this [illegible] day of August 1868.
RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Solicitors, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1868.

Some four or five years ago Sir Charles Trevelyan in philosophising at Calcutta on the subject of Indian Finance laid down the principle, that the first duty of Government is to protect life and property, and to enable all classes of persons to pursue their respective industries and enterprises without molestation. This means that the first end of Government is to preserve peace and order—a point on which nobody disagrees with him. When he went on to dogmatise, however, upon the relative spheres of government and private individuals in the prosecution of undertakings affecting the common weal, and therefore, more or less of a public nature, it was evident that he was speaking the sentiments of a generation that existed before Bombay had entered upon the fiery ordeal of its tribulation. At that time, Joint Stock enterprise both in England and India was in in full fling, and statesemen and capitalists were alike infected with the fever; the former in this country, where the pressure upon Government for the construction of public works has always been severe, seeing in it a powerful engine by which many of its own gravest duties should be discharged. The accumulation of wealth in England, the growth of intelligence among the people, the system of public life and self-government prevailing at home, and the natural energy of the race had gradually banished Government from the sphere which is now reckoned the sacred domain of the capitalist or investor. These operated with the *laissez faire* theory of Government which began to be promulgated as one of the leading political doctrines of the century, whereby the patriarchal functions of Government were more and more shoved into the back ground, and freer scope was given to the self-dependent energy of the public. Sir Charles Trevelyan was smitten by the example of England, and caught by an abundant share of *laissez faire* notions; so much so that, at a time favourable for expounding them in India, he attempted to establish in this country as the steady and unswerving policy of Government, the principle of constructing only such scraps of public works as could be paid for out of the parings and petty surplus of the annual balance sheet. He thus shut his eyes stubbornly to the difference in the condition of the two countries, and habits of the two peoples; he ignored also the duties of the State as landlord of the country; and his policy was a practical system of contempt for, at least a practical disregard of, the claims of those great reproductive works with the construction of which the prosperity of the country is bound up. It needed the terrible demonstration caused by the collapse of independent energy in Bombay in 1865 and the catastrophe of the Orissa famine to root up for ever these, when applied to India, unsound principles, and to awaken the English and Indian Governments to the unrelenting necessity which lay upon them of cancelling a principle which would have been a disgrace to English intelligence, a scandal to our administration, and which would have retarded for untold years the prosperity of the Empire.

The *vis inertiæ* that resides in all Governments, and in the English Government above most others, here comes into play in a double sense. Government never became a convert to the dogma laid down by Sir Charles Trevelyan with so much uncompromising boldness, for its neglect of public works was rather a financial necessity than the result of a doctrinal conviction. The shock of the crisis and the famine came too soon to allow his principle to take the shape of a line of conspicuous action. So also, in accordance with the grand apathy of a Government comparatively short of funds or believing itself to be short of funds and not rigorously impressed with a reproductive works policy, the outburst of enthusiasm in favour of the construction of public works that followed the Orissa famine had no sooner died away than the newly begotten public works policy died away with it, and is at this moment a very indifferent feature of the imperial financial arrangements. Mr. Massey in his opening experiments on Indian Finance accepted the theory of his predecessor and added that the public works assignments were a reserve fund on which a needy Minister might draw during the currency of any year to supplement the shortcomings or retrieve the disarrangements of some other branch of the imperial income or expenditure. Orissa, also, made a convert of Mr. Massey, even at the very moment when he was compelled to carry his own doctrine into effect and suspend for twelve months the construction of public works throughout nearly the whole empire. Last year the same anomaly occurred, and Sir Stafford Northcote in his budget speech the other day in Parliament confessed and lamented the fact. Mr. Massey however introduced the principle of separating permanent from ordinary works and of advocating the execution of the former by loans—a doctrine to which Sir Stafford, under the definition that permanent works meant irrigation and special fund works, lent a cautious adhesion, and which was advocated with greater boldness by Mr. Laing. Sir Stafford stated that for the year 1868-69, £3,800,000 had been put down in the estimate for public works ordinary, and £1,200,000 for public works extraordinary. The published details of the budget estimate do not enable us to split up the former sum into its component proportions of Military buildings, Civil buildings, and roads, &c., but going back to the previous year (which is one of eleven months) we find that the gross revenue amounted to 42 millions, of which 19 millions were derived from the land. Now, let us bear in mind that the Government is the landlord, and like every prudent landlord is bound to set aside a certain amount of its income to improve its inheritance. Out of the 19 millions of land revenue, the sum of £1,800,000, was devoted to irrigation and road projects and works of a similar character. Mr. Laing's statement that from 1862 to the present year the cost of the public works undertaken in this country was 28½ millions sterling, sounds very well. This sum however covers the cost of military and civil buildings which would have to be erected quite as imperatively, if the land had been owned by private individuals. An allotment for improvements to land of two millions sterling out of twenty millions per annum is a sum entirely disproportionate to the beneficial interest of Government, in its capacity of State landlord. We have abstracted a few figures which show this in a still more ludicrous and convincing light. During the last year (of eleven months) the land revenue derived from each of the provinces and presidencies and the amount thereof specially devoted to the improvement of the land were as follows:—

	Land Revenue.	Improvements to Land.
Oude	£1,037,894	£43,431
Central Provinces	666 336	90,131
British Burmah	549,824	67,990
Berars	418,139	28,768
Eastern Settlements	7,978	9,835
Bengal	3,682,825	338,004
N. W. Provinces	3,817,741	233,676
Punjab	1,904 985	198,517
Madras	3,652,026	297,206
Bombay	3,381,802	510,146

These improvements, we presume, represent roads and irrigation works; and when we have regard to the undeveloped condition of India—its want of roads and its equal want of water—it is suicidal on the part of Government to starve the country of a class of works which will not only repay themselves, but after a few years yield a liberal revenue to the State. Meanwhile the land-rent with the exception of the trifling sum stated, is absorbed in meeting the general expenditure of the country, and out of the small portion which goes to the land, no inconsiderable sum is expended on the districts in which the permanent settlement prevails, releasing a host of private ducal land owners of the duty that would fall upon them under the administration of any other civilized Government in the world. The system of borrowing for the construction of extraordinary works should not blind us to the need that exists for a fair annual assignment from the land revenue for the smaller ordinary, and not less necessary works of opening up the country by means of roads, the construction of tanks and all such works as properly fall upon revenue, and cannot be debited to posterity. Were the taxable resources of the Empire strained to the utmost, the argument, but as matters now stand the wealthiest classes of the people are allowed to escape untaxed, while to provide them with this special immunity the land is starved, by the almost entire diversion of its revenue to purposes for which they should be made to contribute. Not far short of two-thirds of the entire revenue of the country is derived from the poorest classes of the people and the greater portion of the remainder is levied on the Chinese. While this continues the land cannot be improved with that energy which the welfare of the country and the justice of the case demands: and we fall back on what we have often advocated that a reform of the Indian finance is at the bottom of all administrative reform in India. It remains to be seen whether Sir Richard Temple will prove true to his reputation: if he does we shall never hear a Secretary of State stating as Sir Stafford Northcote did the other day that the whole money set apart for public works had not been expended, nor see him driven to confess that "the non-expenditure of the estimated amount on public works was a matter on which he could not look with any pride."

Our Afghanistan letter in another column narrates the circumstances of the occupation of Cabul by Shere Ali Khan. There appears to have been no fighting of any consequence. The fort of Balla Hissar, however, still remained in the hands of Mahomed Azim Khan's troops. But it can hardly be supposed that the garrison would hold out long. In addition to Shere Ali Khan being proclaimed Ameer, his now distinguished son, Mahomed Yakoob Khan, was declared Wazir and heir. We find another son of Shere Ally Khan's mentioned—Sirdar Abdoollah Khan. He is a mere stripling of twelve or thirteen years, but is already a military commander.

The intelligence from Peshawur mentions the outbreak of a civil war in Swat. A Wahabee party that has been gaining strength has excited the ire of the old Akhoond. The Swatees may perhaps in this way afford a reason for a little "interference" on the part of the Punjab Frontier Force.

His Excellency the Governor, and Suite, returned to Poona on Wednesday, from Beejapoor, accompanied by the German astronomical party, who were His Excellency's guests during their stay there, and by whom they were treated with the most flattering consideration and hospitality. A short while will, we hope, afford us the opportunity of learning the result of their observations.—*Poona Observer.*

The animals appear on the whole to have behaved very becomingly during the eclipse. It seems to have been different, however, on board the s. s. "Labourdonnais," which crossed the line of totality. An account, furnished to the "Englishman," of what those on board that vessel saw, contains the following:—"The effect on the animals and birds on board was most extraordinary. The monkeys tried to hide themselves under each other and seemed terribly frightened. Mr. Delanney's dog hid his head in some straw and began whining. A magpie and some Australian parrots (the property of a lady passenger) seemed quite beside themselves, they flapped their wings and screamed in a most frantic manner."

Sir William Mansfield has a sharp hit at certain officers in a general order of the 8th instant—"It appears from applications which are received from time to time in the Head Quarters' Offices, that many of the Officers in the Army imagine that they can make a convenience of the service, and be sent to do nominal duty in stations other than those where their regiments are placed. Such applications are invariably refused, but His Excellency thinks that it should be publicly made known, that the existing system of the Army leaves no opening for such an abuse, and that excepting on a ground of real public service, Officers cannot be permitted to be detached from the regiments in which they are enrolled and hold substantive appointments."

The Koengurh business is not yet settled. The wretched Bhooeyas will not fight—they show a dogged and passive opposition, but nothing more. Meanwhile the troops which have been sent to coerce them are said to be in a wretched plight, condemned to a life of inactivity in tents and hastily-constructed huts. More than half the force, we are credibly informed, have already been laid up with fever and bowel complaints. It is said that the presence of the military is no longer necessary, and that the police force on the spot is quite sufficient for all that is required. If this be so, we should think the sooner the troops are withdrawn into quarters the better.—*Pioneer.*

The "Sindian" of the 19th instant says—"Rumours, abroad in the bazaar of an approaching 'brush' along the north-western frontier, have been reaching us for two or three weeks back, and we are told that a leading native trader of Bombay has written to his correspondents here to make preparations for such supplies as a large force, likely to land here in a few months, may want to bring up. The natives are convinced of the correctness of the report because they have heard that Persia is advancing upon Herat and Merve, and have not forgotten that something of the kind was the *causus belli* between England and the Shah in 1856. From the Frontier also, we have heard accounts which portend work for Colonel Phayre at no distant date."

We learn from a Sind paper that the Bombay Government have forwarded a first class life boat to Captain Giles, Master Attendant at Kurrachee, for the use of the port.

We understand that the Home Government has disapproved of the proposition submitted through the Government of India for establishing a consultative council under that government for consideration of all financial matters previous to their being laid before the Governor General in Council for sanction.—*Indian Daily News.*

We are glad to learn (says the "Pioneer") that the High Court, sitting in appeal on the Cawnpore suttee case, have greatly reduced the heavy sentences of transportation for life and imprisonment for ten and five years, passed by the Sessions Judge. They have sentenced four men to five years' imprisonment, five to four years, five to two years, seven men and five women to six months, and eighteen men to three months' imprisonment, while eleven have been acquitted altogether. The five women, we hear, had already been released by the Lieutenant Governor in the exercise of his prerogative. The grounds on which the High Court have modified the sentences agree very nearly with those urged by ourselves at the time. "The Court," they say, "should be careful not to array the public sympathy on the side of the offenders, which is the certain consequence of the awarding a too severe sentence for an offence of which the motives are religious." We think it very fortunate that they should have come to a decision at once merciful and judicious. The majesty of the law has been fully vindicated, and we are spared the pain of seeing a whole village depopulated for an act which in their eyes was a religious duty and not a sin.

It was reported in Calcutta on the 21st inst. by the captain of a vessel that had arrived in port, that the *City of Calcutta* from Glasgow, was off the Sandheads, and that she had been cast on her beam ends for six hours, in a gale of wind off False Point, and had lost eight men washed overboard. When the captain sighted her she had all masts standing.—*Englishman.*

The Government have directed Major Elliot to make an investigation into the conduct of Dr. Campbell, Major Evans Bell, Major Gray and Mr. W. B. Richardson, whose names appear in the accounts of the late Maharajah of Mysore.—*Englishman.*

Mr. Wynne—who has just entered on the duties of Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, N. W. P., during the absence of Mr. Plowden—met with a serious accident when out riding last Friday. His horse threw him, and he fell on his head, and was taken up insensible. We understand that he is still considered to be in a critical state, though going on favourably.—*Pioneer.*

At the instance of the Local Government, the Supreme Government has authorised the offer of a reward for the apprehension of the outlawed Thakoor of Battana in the North Western Provinces.—*Indian Daily News.*

We hear from Dinapore (says the "Englishman") that the weather has since the eclipse undergone a change for the better; instead of the sultry heat which had previously prevailed, the atmosphere had been cooled by several refreshing showers. On the day of the eclipse there was also another phenomenon of nature in the shape of a waterspout, which rose from the river opposite Deegah and travelled down stream for a distance of about five hundred yards. The column of water appeared to rise to the height of about one hundred feet before it joined the clouds, and to be about thirty feet in diameter in its narrowest part. It continued to rise for about half an hour.

AFGHANISTAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ENTRY OF SIRDAR ISMAIL KHAN AND GENERAL FUTTEH MAHOMED KHAN INTO CABUL—PROCLAMATION OF SHERE ALLY KHAN AS AMEER.

1st August.—Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan, the son of Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan, has so far advanced in the direction of Cabul that he is now only two or three kosses distant from the city. Shumsoodeen Khan, the Ameer Azim Khan's Governor at Cabul, has strengthened all the posts outside the city and was himself in the Balla Hissar fort. Sahibzadah Ghoolam Jan, chief of Kohistan, one whose services after the death of Hafizjee were considered of great value by Azim Khan, returned from Kohistan, the seat of rebellion, this day, and joined the standard of Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan. Sirdar Abdoollah Khan, the youthful son of Ameer Shere Ally Khan, (some twelve or thirteen years of age,) with Arsulla Khan Jharkhyle is three kosses distant from the city. The Sirdars of Ameer Shere Ally Khan's party with their numerous troops are collecting around Cabul, while there is no one in the capital belonging to the side of Mahomed Azim Khan to defend it, except Sirdar Shumsoodeen Khan and Major Abdool Kareem Khan, who hold the Balla Hissar fort.

2nd August.—It was reported this day that the hill men have collected in thousands to plunder Cabul. The principal residents at the city have therefore despatched messengers to them with the view of making friendly negotiations. The Cabul merchants (as they are the most exposed to injury on account of their wealth) have all with a few exceptions fled from the city or hidden themselves in the houses of their friends and acquaintances. A few of Sirdar Ismail Khan's soldiers entered the city this day. Shumsoodeen Khan's men offered some resistance, and in the encounter that ensued ten or twelve persons on each side were killed.

3rd August.—Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan this day entered the city of Cabul. No opposition was shown to him, for there was none to oppose, and the Sirdar had besides entered into negotiations with the Cabul Khans, Sirdars, and others previously. His troops are encamped outside the city, while he has himself taken up his residence at his Lalla's house in the Bazar Chaudoul. News from Ghiznee was received at Cabul this day to the effect that Ameer Mahomed Azim Khan was encamped with his troops outside the city. No fight had taken place between his troops and those of Ameer Shere Ally Khan. Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan was reported to have gone to Kara Bagh to make some military arrangements, leaving General Faramooz Khan in command of the Ghiznee force. Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan also this day sent word to Sirdar Shumsoodeen Khan advising him to come out and join him, but an evasive reply was received.

4th August.—Sirdar Abdoollah Khan, the son of Ameer Shere Ally Khan, also entered the city of Cabul this day with a body of one thousand men, leaving his other troops outside the city. The people received him with cheers of applause, the mob following him through the streets in thousands, while the Sirdar proceeded to the residence of Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan The fort of Balla Hissar on the hills is, however, still held by the troops of Ameer Azim Khan. Mahomed Ismail Khan has evidently decided to occupy it in peace. He has this day caused Shere Ally Khan to be proclaimed the "Wully of Cabul and the Ameer of all the Afghans" by beat of drum, making it known at the same time that whoever should not affix the title of Ameer to the respected name of Shere Ally Khan, the rightful heir to the Cabul throne, would be put to death at once. A battle at Balla Hissar, however, is still apprehended, as Shumsoodeen Khan has some three or four thousand troops within the fort besides a very large collection of war stores heaped up by Azim Khan.

5th August.—Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan wrote a petition this day to the address of Ameer Shere Ally Khan, soliciting him to despatch Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan soon to Cabul. News was at the same time received from Ghiznee to the effect that Ameer Shere Ally Khan had put all the Sirdars in chains who fled from Cabul to join his camp. This has been done because the Ameer puts no faith in these Sirdars, but he has given out that they shall be all released and, moreover, re-instated in their positions, after he has reached Cabul in person and taken the reins of government into his own hands. It has been generally admitted that the capture of these Khans and Sirdars was a most prudent act on the part of the Ameer Sahib. The youthful Sirdar Abdoollah Khan is displaying much activity and eagerness in all passing affairs. This boy, at the head of one or two thousand troops, rides every morning on horseback and makes the round of the vicinity of Cabul to watch the enemies. The Ghilzies have joined him in large numbers and are all encamped outside the city with Arsulla Jehar khyle, a Ghilzie chief. Guns were mounted this day by Sirdar Ismail Khan on the Shah Shabeedee, the Peshwaree, the Candaree, the Cabulee, and the Charbagh gates of the city, and mounted soldiers appointed to guard them. The battle of Ghiznee is believed to have decided the fate of Azim Khan, and all at Cabul anxiously watch the news from that quarter. Azim Khan's troops in that place four times exceed those in the Balla Hissar, but so much dis-satisfied are they with their master that numbers desert his cause daily and run over to the other side.

6th August.—News was received by Sirdars Abdoollah Khan and Mahomed Ismail Khan at Cabul to day to the effect that Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan was coming to Cabul with 5,000 sowars, and that Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan, who had left his camp previous to the march of the former Sirdar, was to enter Cabul in a day or two, as he had remained only within a few kosses of it. If Sirdar Shumsooden Khan does not vacate Balla Hissar just now, he will do it on the arrival of either Futteh Mahomed Khan or Yakoob Khan. Atta Mahomed Khan, the vakeel of the British Government, who is stationed at Cabul with his two moonshees (Bukhtyar Khan and Abdoollah Khan) seems very much frightened these days. He is, however, still at Cabul confined to his house.

7th August.—To-day being Friday, Sirdars Abdoollah Khan, Mahomed Ismail Khan, Arsulla Khan and others went to the grand Cabul mosque to offers prayers. Thousands of the residents also took part in the ceremony. By Abdoollah Khan's orders the Emam read the Khatbah in the name of Ameer Shere Ally Khan, while loud cheers and exclamations of joy were raised by the populace collected on the occasion. After the ceremony Sirdar Ismail Khan ascending the pulpit read prayers for the Ameer Shere Ally Khan, and loud cries of Amen were heard for a long time. Lalla Agha Jan was next declared the Ameer Shere Ally Khan's Governor at Cabul, and the turban of the Governorship having been bound on his head, Sirdar Ismail Khan on behalf of Ameer Shere Ally Khan empowered him to collect the income of the Syre Chabootra departments and the Customs-office.

8th August.—As all the negotiations with Sirdar Shumsoodeen Khan for the surrender of the Balla Hissar fort have failed, Sirdar Mahomed Ismail Khan this day laid seige to it with two battalions of infantry, three regiments of cavalry and four guns. Shumsoodeen Khan has shut himself up in the fort. It has been surrounded by Ismail Khan's men. Gun balls are pouring from the fort, but the position of Ismail Khan's army is such that these occasional showers do his troops little harm. The Sirdar is raising batteries to storm the fort. News was received by Sirdar Abdoollah Khan at Cabul this day to the effect that Asmatoollah Ghilzie was also coming to Cabul from the direction of Gurdaiz. Kossids also reported that a kaffila from Peshawur on its way to Cabul was the other night attacked and plundered at Budkhak by the Nimanees. The passage between Ghiznee and Cabul, and from Cabul to Jellalabad, is now perfectly closed.

9th August.—Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan had despatched two hundred and fifty camels, a hundred and fifty horses, with other necessaries to Cabul for the aid of Ameer Azim Khan. These while on their way to Balla Hissar were captured by Sirdar Ismail Khan, and the men in charge of them put in prison. It has also been ascertained that Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan has despatched a force of four thousand troops under General Naseer Khan from Turkistan to the rescue of Azim Khan, and that this force had reached the Bamian pass. It is also believed the Sirdar will follow these troops in person immediately after.

10th August.—This day Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan, the General of Ameer Shere Ally Khan, who has always been at the head of large armies at Candahar, Ferah, Gurrishk, &c., entered Cabul with his troops. The Sirdar is a very old friend and loyal servant of Ameer Shere Ally Khan and is remarkable for the fact that while other Sirdars at one time joined the one party and at another embraced the cause of the other, he resolutely stood by his master and has always been his devoted friend. On the entry of this gallant Sirdar fears were entertained by the city residents that he would plunder the city and put its residents to the sword, but nothing of the kind was done. By the order of the Sirdar Sahib a hundred and one guns were fired by way of salute. On this day Ameer Shere Ally Khan's man and army may be said to have occupied Cabul. Shere Ally Khan was again proclaimed Ameer of Afghanistan this day by orders of General Futteh Mahomed Khan, with the addition that Mahomed Yakoob Khan was "Wazir to the Kingdom of Afghanistan, and also heir to the throne of Cabul." Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan's Moosahibs stated that Ameer Shere Ally Khan had also left Khelat for Cabul and was to enter the last-named city very soon with all the pomp and grandeur that is fitting to his dignity. Yakoob Khan, however, will reach Cabul a day or two before the arrival of his father.

11th August.—General Futteh Mahomed Khan's soldiers plundered the Chatta Bazaar (the roofed street) of Cabul this morning. The General, however, put a stop immediately to their rash attempt, and having caused a number of soldiers to be put in chains ordered them to be lashed in the open streets. This put a stop to the plunder of the city. The captive soldiers have been sent to Kohi Aurifan Ashikan, where the mousoleum of Shah Shooja-ool-moolk is situated. Balla Hissar fort has not yet fallen. The troops of Azim Khan are beseiged within it, having as their head Sirdar Shumsoodeen, who has proved remarkably loyal to his master in this extreme hour of difficulty. It is certain, however, that as soon as Sirdar Futteh Mahomed Khan, after the consolidation of his arrangements in the city, makes a move on Balla Hissar the fort will fall at a blow. The object, however, is that the enemy's troops may join Shere Ally Khan's by desertion, or may be worked upon in some other way.

PESHAWUR, 19TH AUGUST.

Through the influence of the Wahabee Akhoond of Kotah and Teerah a great number of the residents of Swat, the subjects of the Akhoond Sahib, have embraced Wahabeeism. The old Akhoond having been enraged at the conduct of this portion of his subjects has declared a *jehad* or a religious crusade against them, and it is even apprehended the Akhoond will rise up against the Wahabee Akhoond of Kotah and Teerah.

The British expedition to the frontier of Hazara is being conducted with unusual vigour. Troops are being sent from all quarters of the Punjab with great haste, and a most bloody encounter between the various frontier tribes and the English is expected.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 21ST AUG., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was again firm and prices were advancing.
Fair Dhollera 7⅞d.
The Manchester Market is very steady.
7lb. Shirtings [illegible]
8½lb. " 10s. 1½d.
40s Mule Twist 1s. 1¼d.

LONDON, 22ND AUG., AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was very firm.
Fair Dhollera 7⅞d. on spot and for arrival.
Oriental Bank Shares, £44 10s.
Chartered Bank Shares, £20.
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares, £28 10s.
Consols, 93⅞.
4 Per Cent. Government Securities... 91
5 " " " ...105
5½ " " " ...109¾
Exchange on India 1s. 10⅞d. to 1s. 1s. 11d.
Total Coin in the Banks of England and France ... } £72,000,000
Do. Notes outstanding ... £73,750,000

THE REPORTED FENIAN ATTEMPT ON HER MAJESTY'S LIFE.

LONDON, 24TH AUGUST, NOON.

The reported arrest of the Fenian at Lucerne has been contradicted; the man appears to have been insane.

The capital of the Company for laying down a cable from France to America has been fully subscribed.

Thirty-three deaths are reported to have been caused by the Holyhead catastrophe.

A pacific article has been published by the "*Constitutionel*," in which it is asserted that capitalists see nothing in the state of public affairs to create uneasiness.

An enormous destruction of hemp and flax has taken place at St. Petersburg.

The Dean of Peterborough is dead.

The Calcutta Mail of 20th ultimo arrived in London on the 24th instant.

The Bombay Mail of the 28th ultimo arrived [illegible] on the 22nd instant.

BOMBAY.

The value of silver in the Bombay Mint at the close of last week was Rs. 26,58,648, of which 26 lakhs belonged to the Currency Department.

The rainfall at Matheran up to 9 A.M. on the 10th inst. was 325 inches 37 cents; at Malcolm Pett, Mahableshwur, it was 180 inches 42 cents.

The total number of deaths registered during the past week was 238, being a decrease of 58 as compared with the preceding week, 124 below the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years, and 42 less than the total of the week ending 27th August last year.

The Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay have issued sunuds to the undermentioned persons, authorising them to practise as pleaders in the Konkun:—Yeshwant Narayan Adarkur, Krishnajee Sukharam Apte, and Sukharam Krishna Kanhere.

The weather report for the Surat collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st July states that there was a heavy fall of rain throughout the collectorate, and that the crops were in a good condition. The district was healthy and the cattle were free from disease.

Telegraphic communication was yesterday reported right to Fao; the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; the Persian line right to Tabreez; and the Egyptian line was right. The latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey were 26th August and via Russia 22nd August.

On the 22nd inst. the total value of the currency notes circulating in the Bombay Circle was Rs. 4,40,38,040, consisting as follows:—Of 10 Rupees value, Rs. 30,51,100; of 20 Rupees value, Rs. 21,16,840; of 50 Rupees value, Rs. 24,64,600; of 100 Rupees value, Rs. 82,41,000; of 500 Rupees value, Rs. 20,90,500; and of 1,000 Rupees value, Rs. 2,60,74,000.

During June the gross collections on account of License Tax in the Bombay Presidency amounted to Rs. 26,355-10-6, from which refunds to the extent of Rs. 7,741-9-1 have to be deducted. In respect of the Profession and Trades Tax the amount of the gross collections was Rs. 1,55,316-14-3—of the refunds, Rs. 75-13-0. On account of the Stamp Revenue Rs. 4,93,420-11-11 was collected, and Rs. 4,484-15-4 refunded.

The following persons amongst others have presented petitions to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act Eleventh Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Rustomjee Hormusjee, a contractor.
Isaac David, lately a merchant.
Mudan Poonjia [illegible] and Veljee Asaria, lately trading in partnership with Raghowjee Poonjia, under the name and firm of Mudan Veljee and Co. as general merchants.
Sucearam Purushram, a contractor.
William Fisher Chetham, employed in the Customs.
Jaidew (alias Jairam Babbeesett), a goldsmith.

On Wednesday last a Mahomedan mendicant was found dead in the verandah of a house in Butcher's Street. The Coroner issued a warrant for the disposal of the body.

Last Wednesday afternoon a young Hindoo girl fell into a well at Gamdavie while drawing water, but was rescued by a policeman, who instantly jumped in after her. A Bombay police sepoy who acts in that way deserves a medal.

Yesterday Mr. P. C. Higgins, Market Superintendent, obtained a warrant from Mr. Connon on behalf of the Health Officer to destroy some portion of gram and wheat apparently damaged by sea-water, and presently warehoused at the Elphinstone Bunder. The gram was much damaged, and apparently was very prejudicial to the neighbourhood by the bad smell caused by the putrefaction.

Yesterday the following information was laid by Dinshaw Dorabjee before Mr. Nana Morojee at the Fort Police Office:—"I keep a millinery shop in Meadow Street in the Fort. The business of the shop is conducted in the name of Dorabjee Cowasjee Majoo. One Abdool Lutiff Sumsoodeen was employed by me about six months ago for the purpose of collecting outstandings. He served me for about five months, and about a month ago discontinued to come to my shop. I afterwards found that he collected various sums of money from several gentlemen and appropriated them to his own use. In consequence of this I went in search of the said Abdool Lutiff Sumsoodeen but could not find him. I charge him with criminal breach of trust, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension and that he may be dealt with according to law." His Worship granted the applicant a warrant of apprehension.

The following information was laid before Mr. J. L. Warden at the Mazagon Police Court on Wednesday last by Doola Khara:—"I am a pawnbroker, and partner in the firm of Bheema Khara. I live at Boogree, next door to the shop. On Saturday night last, at nine o'clock, before leaving my shop I took off from my neck a gold necklace and put it into a box containing seven neck ornaments, six gold bangles, and one gold finger-ring of the collective value of Rs. 650. There were present at this time the shopboy named Tukta Joepa and one Vunna Hoona, who is shopboy in a shop close to ours. The key of the box I placed in another box in the shop, and then left. Both those boys were in the shop when I left. I returned next morning at 10 o'clock, and on opening the box found that all the gold ornaments were missing. The key of the box I found in nearly the same position in which I had laid it the night before. I questioned our shopboy and Vunna, but they both denied all knowledge of the theft. From information received from one Culla Jewa, I have reason to believe that Vunna took some of the stolen ornaments to Culla for the purpose of being melted and made up anew. I therefore charge the said Vunna with theft of the aforesaid gold ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 650, and pray that a warrant may issue for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law." His Worship granted search and apprehension warrants accordingly.

THE CHARGE OF TELEGRAMS TO AMERICA.

We are officially informed that from the 31st August the charge of telegrams to New York, Boston, or Canada, will be, for the Atlantic Cable, thirty-four rupees for fifteen words (of which five must be on the address), and three rupees six annas for every extra word is to be added to the regular charges. The charge to London is calculated in the usual manner—that is, at the rate of fifty rupees for twenty words.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED.)

HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING.

The ninth half-yearly ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the above Company was held on the Fort premises, Rampart Row, yesterday afternoon for the following business:—To receive the accounts made up to 31st March 1868, and the directors' report; to elect auditors; and to fix the date for the next annual general meeting.

Mr. J. R. Beardmore, Chairman of the Company, presided.

The Chairman said that before proceeding with the report he had to make an explanation as to the reason why the accounts had not been ready till now—nearly five months after the date to which they were made up. That had arisen almost entirely from the difficulty in taking stock in the new mode,—at cost price. Week after week and month after month had been required for that valuation, so many notes had to be looked up, and so many books examined, and until Mr. Corclough's arrival from England they had been quite at a loss to ascertain the price of many of the articles. The books also had been kept in a more detailed manner and this had taken a little more time; but this need not, and he hoped would not, happen again, for he thought it was desirable to have the accounts ready within three months after date.

The report was then read by the secretary. It had been circulated amongst the shareholders and the Europeans present desired that the business should then be proceeded with. Several native shareholders, however, said they had not got a copy of the report and requested that the report and the accounts should be explained in the vernacular. The European gentlemen, however, objected on the ground that all ought to have considered them at home, that the time of the meeting should not be wasted, and that the accounts could not be explained in the vernacular.

The Chairman said the secretary told him that forty or fifty shareholders had declined to receive the papers last year as they were afraid, not knowing the contents, but that they had all been sent this year; their solicitor, Mr. Manisty, told him that it was not necessary to read more; any information could be got at the office, and they would now proceed with the business. (Hear, hear.) The accounts, he believed, were as full and explicit as they could possibly be, and he believed that the state and prospects of the Company were given there as fairly as was in the power of the directors. The report was intended to be as explanatory as the directors could put it in words, but still he fully expected a great number of questions which he was prepared to answer. One reason for this was that they had no dividend. This was the only unsatisfactory point, at least to him, for he knew as much about the Company as any one, and he must honestly say he was highly satisfied with the way the accounts had been made out. On the credit side of the profit and loss account they would find an entry "balance of goods account Rs. 20,981,—that represented all the profit for the six months. Now, it might be asked how they arrived at that, and he would give them figures for it from the stock accounts. They commenced last year with a balance of Rs. 4,39,447, and their invoices paid for during the six months were Rs. 1,83,181. On the other side, that to the credit, there was Rs. 1,18,432 to cash receipts and Rs. 2,05,879 for book debits; and the third item in the credit side was Rs. 3,19,298, the value of the stock on hand, which would be seen in the general balance-sheet. The profit, therefore, on this account was Rs. 20,981; and he supposed he would be asked how it was they had not more to this account. The reply was that the gist of the whole thing was their having been obliged to revise the value of their goods. Unfortunately he was unable to tell them what the amount would have been had they made the valuation of the stock on the old system of taking the retail prices with a deduction of 4 per cent. He did not know that any one could tell them this unless the manager perhaps, but he should say there would have been at least an addition of Rs. 1,40,000 for the six months or Rs. 2,80,000 for the whole year. Now, if they could have had that information they might have been able to tell what the profits were likely to be for the ensuing six months, but unfortunately they could not do so. That was the only thing they had omitted, and he was sorry for it, but though it had been attempted at first in valuing the stock it took up so much time that it had to be stopped. With regard to the general state of the business he was happy to say that it was at present [illegible] increasing. This would be seen in reference to a statement of business done and cash received for the last four months since 31st March. For April it had brought Rs. 46,000, for May Rs. 53,000, for June Rs. 53,000, and for July Rs. 63,000. The latter was one of the largest businesses he was able to point out to the shareholders, for though there had been the same amount in December, he thought that was the only exception since 1864, and then of course everything was higher, and they were doing a large business, but not quite so safe. He thought that increase of the business was very satisfactory, and of course they expected it to be increasing from month to month, and he hoped that instead of doing a regular business of Rs. 50,000, in a year or two they would be doing a business of at least Rs. 70,000 a month. They were beating up, and their future success would depend on the amount of stores they got from England. In fact they were just beginning to feel the good results of their manager going home and visiting the cellars and [illegible] selecting goods. [illegible] hoped that hereafter [illegible] would be taken as read, received, and adopted.

Mr. Penson said it was not often that shareholders came forward to a meeting where the report showed that there was no dividend, but [illegible] had pleasure in seconding the motion [illegible] by the Chairman. [illegible] the attention which the directors had [illegible] given to the business. [illegible] and their desire at all times to afford information, evinced that they had the well being of the Company at heart and would gladly receive any suggestions that might tend to the benefit of the Company. At present a sum was entered for deterioration of property, and then he found it, Rs. 37,000, entered among the assets. He thought this a questionable system, and that the entry of the Rs. 37,000 as assets was not *bona fide*; and he suggested that there should be a distinct building fund to which all repairs on property should be charged. He was quite satisfied that the shareholders would be satisfied with the accounts, for they showed that the Company had a much better stock than ever they had, that it was valued far under its price in Bombay and almost at its intrinsic worth, and that the Company was in a much better position than it had ever been before. Then their directors had shown a wonderful foresight and soundness of mind, when they secured an excellent site for the building which was being erected for them, and which would relieve them from that tyranny which some of them had felt during their residences in India—the tyranny of Parsee landlords. While that was being built he had to suggest to the directors that they should take into their consideration whether, as large buildings were being put up on either side, it would not be desirable to spend a small sum more and put on another storey. Otherwise their building would be dwarfed by those around, so that in a few years—if the shareholders had money to spare, as no doubt they would—there would be a resolution to put up another storey and then they would be just as at present. He thought that as they were without a dividend they should go on with this, and then when they did get a dividend they would be on a more solid and substantial basis.

The Chairman expressed his entire concurrence with Mr. Penson and explained that the directors had been driven to the present form of accounts by an arbitrary vote of the shareholders. They had said they would have their accounts in a certain way and the directors were forced to let it be so; but he did not agree with the system and thought it was not on a sound basis. Mr. Penson was afraid he would be without a dividend owing to the building, but he (the Chairman) held that the building had nothing to do with the want of a dividend. That had been caused entirely by the new system of valuation, as he believed that had reduced the apparent amount by a lakh or, at a venture, a lakh and a half. He hoped, however, that this half-year would show a profit of Rs. 1,40,000, and that they would get a dividend of one per cent. with an interim dividend on September. He quite agreed as to the desirability of erecting a further storey on the new building, and any expression of opinion by the shareholders would strengthen the hands of the directors for they had a deal of responsibility already and did not care to go further. He should like to have another storey, and if the shareholders said so he had no doubt the directors would be glad to have it. Their Company was now in a flourishing position, but still they wanted a shop, and if they got the new one finished as suggested, then it would be the best in India, both in point of architecture and the stock that it would contain.

The motion for the adoption of the report and accounts was here unanimously carried.

It was then proposed by Mr. Malins, seconded by Mr. Johnson, and agreed—"That in future the annual accounts be made up to the 31st March in each year, instead of the 30th September as heretofore, and that the next annual meeting be held on Thursday, the 24th June 1869."

Mr. Spencer next moved, Mr. Moreshwur Janardhun seconded, and the meeting unanimously agreed:—"That Mr. George Ramsay Wilson and Mr. Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody be elected auditors for the present year and that their remuneration be Rs. 250 each.

A lengthened discussion then took place to the propriety of making a recommendation as suggested by Mr. Penson for the addition of another storey to the new building. Several native shareholders objected for some time to further expenditure of money or any borrowing on the property, but a resolution was ultimately passed approving of the addition at a cost not exceeding Rs. 35,000.

Mr. Penson then in a hearty speech moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman not only for presiding on that occasion but for his prolonged work for the Company.

This was supported by Mr. Firth and cordially agreed to, and suitably acknowledged by the Chairman.

This was all the business.

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BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

On Wednesday afternoon the adjourned quarterly meeting of the Bombay Bench of Justices was held in the Town Hall—the Honourable Mr. Bayley, in the chair. There was a small attendance of Justices.

PETITIONS.

The Chairman said the first business would be the hearing of certain petitions which had been left over from last meeting.

The Clerk read a petition from the inhabitants of Naigaum praying to have their village lighted with gas and supplied with water.

Mr. Crawford said the people in the village of Naigaum certainly had not their roads lighted or watered, but the suburbs must suffer in favour of the main thoroughfares at present. In forwarding the petition to the Finance Committee he had made a memorandum, saying that the suburbs could not expect all the advantages of the city: that he regretted the petitioners should not have their streets lighted and watered; and that as long as the Municipality had just bare enough funds to keep the main streets in fair order the suburbs must suffer, as attention must first be paid to the main thoroughfares. He would therefore propose—

That the petition of the inhabitants of Naigaum be recorded, and that the substance of the Municipal Commissioner's observations as already minuted by him be communicated to the petitioners.

He thought there was a good deal to be said for the petitioners, and he regretted that nothing could at present be done for them. For he thought the practice of merely recording such a petition without sending answer was scarcely satisfactory.

Major-General Tremenheere thought the Commissioner might state the population of the village and the amount of rates paid by the people, for he thought the claim depended in great measure upon the amount of their contributions to the Municipal fund.

Mr. Crawford believed that many Justices might not even know where Naigaum was. It was a straggling suburb, containing about 150 or 200 houses to the northward from Government House, between Wadalee and the railway station at Dadur.

Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos asked if Naigaum was included in the town and island of Bombay.

Mr. Crawford replied that it was.

Mr. Crawford's motion was then put to the meeting and carried.

The Clerk read a petition from Mr F. A. Nazareth complaining of smoke nuisance in the Khumbarwada district.

Mr. Crawford thought that the petitioner had good ground for complaint, but the fact was the Municipal Act did not give the Bench the power to interfere in cases of this kind, and perhaps his friend Mr. Connon would explain the law on the subject. There were many cases of this kind in town, such as the furnaces of the sweetmeat factories, than which nothing could be more offensive from the smoke or dangerous from the fire; but the Municipal authorities had failed in two or three such cases, in bringing them up before a magistrate, Mr. Connon's learned predecessor Mr. Barton for instance, to obtain any redress under the Act. They had thus been obliged to let the matter drop, hoping that the new Act would provide for cases of the kind. He thought Mr. Nazareth should be informed of this fact.

Major-General Tremenheere remarked that the petitioner referred to cadjan sheds in his petition.

Mr. Crawford said cadjan sheds were now being pulled down all over the Khumerwadda district, but when he had received any application to allow the sheds to stand during the monsoon, he had complied, for during the rainy season the same grounds for apprehension did not exist as the sheds were generally saturated with the rain.

Mr. John Connon did not think any decision of Mr. Barton, speaking of him with all due respect, should have precluded the officers of the Municipality from asserting any right to proceed under the Municipal Act if they had any right, as to which he said nothing, with the view to put down anything that seemed a nuisance. Having reference more particularly to the sugar factories, so far as his recollection went, he had ventured, in the cases which had come before him, to come to the conclusion that these were nuisances, and so far as his authority was required it was given for putting such nuisances down. It was no doubt very desirable that magistrates should have a uniform method on questions of that kind, and it was a matter of regret to him, what he now heard for the first time, that there had been any precedent in the police court, though he was not aware that the police court was guided by precedent. He thought it but right, particularly with reference to Municipal cases, that the magistrates should have some common understanding and common manner of decision, and he believed that upon the whole the magistrates had such an understanding. Although he (Mr. Connon) did not stand in the relation to the Bench which the Municipal Commissioner insinuated,—he did not think sarcastically—(Mr. Crawford "No, no,")—he declined the office of adviser as he stood at present, but he would venture to state as a matter of fact, what must be very well known to many gentlemen present as well as to him, that a portion of the Criminal Procedure Code had been made applicable to Bombay by a special Act of the Legislature, and amongst the clauses thus made applicable to Bombay there was one which he thought should enable the Municipal Commissioner to proceed in such cases. That was worth considering. He did not know whether these clauses would be complete and exhaustive law or not, but he knew that recently a gentleman was much disturbed by some kind of American "hobby horse" for raising ice out of the Government Ice House, which he considered was an intolerable nuisance. That gentleman had taken out a summons, and he (Mr. Connon) thought he was well advised in doing so, and the nuisance was abated; if this nuisance had not been abated, he (Mr. Connon) thought it could have been under the clause to which he referred. He was told that a high authority in Bombay had informed Government that there were other clauses of the Code applicable to Bombay, but he ventured most respectfully to call that law in question, although perhaps this complainant had a good cause of complaint and that it might be inquired into.

Mr. Crawford said he had no objection to take advice as to whether they could proceed under the Municipal Act for the suppression of such nuisances, but he certainly would not recommend the Bench to proceed under the Criminal Procedure Code. If any person felt aggrieved he might proceed under that Code, but he (Mr. Crawford) did not think the Bench ought to proceed under that Code. If the Municipal officers could succeed under their own Act, they would try it, though they had tried it once or twice and failed to obtain redress; but they might have more enlightened magistrates now, and he had no objection to try.

Mr. Connon said he did not venture to suggest that the Bench should be called upon to put the Criminal Code in operation, but that parties might be told that they could put it in force.

Mr. Crawford said he had only been speaking of his own duties. The petitioner might be informed that it was believed the Criminal Procedure Code would give him relief, and that advice would be taken as to whether there was any probability of conviction under the Municipal Act. That, he thought, would be reasonable and he would therefore propose—

That the petitioner be informed that he has a remedy under Act 21 of 1864 and the Criminal Procedure Code—and that advice will be taken as to whether a Municipal prosecution under Bombay Act 2 of 1865 is likely to prove successful.

The motion was seconded by Captain Hancock and agreed to.

The Clerk read a petition from Bhau Bhyrojee praying for grant of pension for long service.

Dr. Birdwood asked whether this man was an employee on the fixed establishment or merely a labourer engaged from time to time during his twenty years of service.

Mr. Crawford said this man was a maistrie or muccadum in charge of works—in fact a labourer from month to month—and in handing this petition to the committee he had stated that in his opinion it was not a case for compensation. It was no doubt very hard for this man in his old age to find himself without employment, but it was a very common case; and if the Municipality pensioned all their old labourers they would have enough to do. It was three years since the petitioner's services had been dispensed with, and however much he could feel for the man he could not recommend the Bench to grant a pension. If the Bench wished they might grant some gratuity, but he could not recommend the granting of a pension.

Dr. Birdwood moved—

That the petition of Bhau Bhyrojee be recorded and the petitioner informed that his request cannot be complied with.

Major-General Tremenheere thought a negative answer should be sent to the man.

Mr. Narayen Wassodew suggested that the petition should be referred to Mr. Maidment for report as to whether the man was "a servant" of the Municipality or only a labourer. He should like to see the Municipality a little more consistent in its policy; because if they could endow the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital to the extent of about Rs. 1,000 per month, the least they could do would be to reward their old servants.

Dr. Birdwood asked Mr. Crawford whether the man was an employee on the fixed establishment of the Municipality or only a labourer.

Mr. Crawford said he believed he was a mere labourer. They could easily find 400 or 500 labourers in the Municipality who had been employed for twenty years, and to be consistent each of these would have to be pensioned. He believed he was right in saying that the Public Works Department did not pension their old labourers.

Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot seconded Dr. Birdwood's motion and took occasion to remark that he hoped the whole system of pensioning in the Municipality would be re-considered, for if it was laid down that men would be pensioned after a certain number of years the men would serve at a lower rate than at present.

Mr. Crawford said that within four months the Bench had passed a formal resolution on the very point just mooted.

Mr. Narayen Wassodew then moved—

That the Controller be requested to report whether the petitioner's name appeared on the muster of labourers or on the fixed establishment of Municipal officers and servants.

Mr. C. Currie thought the Bench ought to pause before granting a pension in this case. In such a case a pension would not be granted either in the Public Works Department or on the Railway, and at present care should be taken not to saddle the Municipal fund with more expenditure.

Mr. Connon said he understood there was not the least intention on Mr. Narayen's part to give a pension at present, but that the proposal was simply to ascertain a particular fact. The motion did not implicate the Bench in any way, and if some Justices wished to know—and he himself wished to know—the fact whether the man was a servant on the fixed establishment, he did not see how that could be refused.

Mr. James Taylor thought that might easily be found out at present.

Mr. Crawford said it was three years since the man had been dismissed, and reference would have to be made to the abstracts.

Dr. Birdwood thought it was absolutely necessary that pensions should be given to old Municipal servants, but his impression was that this man was not a Municipal servant in the proper sense of that term. It must be remembered that, although the Public Works Department did not pension maistries, in other departments Government pensioned peons; every peon who received above Rs. 10 or Rs. 11 per month and had served for a certain number of years was entitled to a pension. And the pensioning of even the very meanest servant in this way had a very good effect, because the men could be got at much lower rates and greater fidelity of service was secured. He should vote for the amendment even though he had proposed the original motion. (Laughter.)

Major-General Tremenheere said the petitioner seemed from his certificate to have been employed in making pavements in gulleys, and when that work was over he had been employed at other insignificant work. Looking at the position this man had held, he (the gallant General) did not think he had any claim to be considered as a member of the permanent establishment of the Municipality.

The motion and amendment were then put to the meeting, the amendment being carried by a large majority.

The Clerk then read a petition from Abdulally and others praying to have Bhosaree Moola Street supplied with gas and water.

Mr. Crawford said this petition was referred to at page 5 of the Standing Committee's proceedings of 9th July. It was one of those cases in which the people had something to complain of, and he quite agreed with them. This street, he thought, ought both to be watered and lighted with gas, but unfortunately the Municipal funds had not afforded the means of doing so. He found that no application had ever been made to have Vehar water pipes led into this street, but there would be no difficulty about that. However, unless the Bench granted a larger sum for lighting and watering the roads, such streets as these must remain as they were, for there were not sufficient funds at present to light and water more important thoroughfares. He would propose—

That the petition be recorded and the substance of the Municipal Commissioner's observations already minuted by him communicated to the petitioners.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

The Clerk read a petition from Mr. P. Higgins praying for compensation for loss of his appointment.

Mr. Crawford said this case had been before the Bench on a previous occasion though it was not them presented in the same form, for the petitioner on this occasion based his claim for compensation upon extraordinary services rendered by him and also upon services which he had rendered to the Bench. With regard to the special service which the petitioner had rendered to the Bench he formerly made a long representation to the Clerk of the Peace on the 15th January 1866; and the resolution of the Bench on that occasion was to the effect that the letter from Mr. Higgins applying for a reward for services to the Municipality should be recorded. Mr. Higgins had been one of a very large staff employed in the Secretary's office when he (Mr. Crawford) took charge as Municipal Commissioner. At the first meeting after he took charge he pointed out to the Bench that this establishment was very much larger than was necessary, and with the sanction of the Bench he reduced it very considerably, Mr. Higgins being one of those who were discharged in consequence. Mr. Higgins might have been otherwise provided for, but he had shown himself subordinate in the position he held, and he had had one or two rather unpleasant tiffs with the Secretary, so that he (Mr. Crawford) did not see there was any particular necessity for keeping him in the service of the Municipality. Mr. Higgins had been only a few months in the service of the Municipality when he was discharged, and he did not think this was a case requiring any grant from the Bench as compensation. He therefore proposed—

That the petition be recorded and that Mr Higgins be informed that his claim to compensation cannot be recognised.

Dr. Birdwood seconded this motion and it was unanimously carried.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE—THE PROPOSED LOAN OF EIGHT LAKHS.

Captain Hancock—I rise to speak with reference to the proceedings of the Finance Committee on the 19th instant,—to ask the Bench to pass the necessary resolution to enable us to carry out the proposals contained in our proceedings of that date. I think the circumstances are fully explained in these proceedings, which have been circulated and were discussed at the previous meeting. We all know that we must borrow the money, and the object is to get it as cheap as we can. I therefore beg to propose—

That an application be made to Government to permit a short Act to be passed authorizing the Bench to borrow a sum of not more than 8 lakhs on the security of the house rate at a maximum rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable in eight years: The Act to provide that in addition to the annual interest on the loan a sum of not less than one lac annually be set aside from the proceeds of the house tax to form a sinking fund, the said sinking fund to be invested either in Government securities or in the purchase of debentures of the said loan. That in pursuance of the above resolution a short Act be drawn up forthwith, and that the Hon'ble L H Bayley be requested to take charge of it in the Legislative Council.

Mr. Martin Wood remarked that Captain Hancock in his motion laid down the rate of interest at 6 per cent. He thought they should not bind themselves by the terms of the motion to pay 6 per cent., but that it should be in this way—that 6 per cent. should be the maximum rate paid for the money borrowed.

The Chairman—I think we may say "at the lowest rate."

Mr. James Taylor suggested that an application should be made to Government for 8 lakhs till the Act should pass through the Legislative Council. It would probably be six months before this Act could be got ready, and in the meantime the Bench would be paying a very high rate for the money which the Municipal Commissioner had borrowed. He did not know whether the Commissioner thought they would be likely to get the money from Government, but certainly this Act would not be ready in less than six months.

Dr. Birdwood—The Government has already been asked and has refused.

Mr. Crawford was of opinion that they need not make any further attempt to get this money from Government. There had been several such applications by other municipalities, but the policy of the Government of India now was steadily to refuse any loan to any municipality. Several papers had come before him lately from which it was clear that no further application need be made. The best thing for the Bench to do would be to get the Act passed as quickly as possible. The Government must recognize the necessity for the Act being passed quickly, and he did not see why it should take more than a few weeks. As to the amount of interest to be paid for the loan, he might state that the Government had already sent back one application of the Bench for a loan on the ground that the rate had not been definitely stated in the resolution as required by the Act. In the present resolution they must state the rate, and he thought they might say "the maximum to be 6 per cent."

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee was sorry to say he did not consider it advisable for the interests of the Municipality to vote in favour of the proposal before the meeting. The Municipality was already under a heavy debt, and he did not know how many years it would take at the rate at which the Municipality was going on to liquidate that debt. It was now proposed to incur a fresh liability to the amount of 8 lakhs and to resort to the expedient of obtaining legislative sanction to authorise the Municipality to incur that large amount of fresh debt. And for what purpose?—for the propose of defraying current expenses. That was the object for which this large debt was proposed to be incurred. The Municipal Commissioner was unable to get in the outstandings in sufficient amount to defray the expenditure, and this notwithstanding the large and expensive establishment that had been entertained from time to time and had been increasing from time to time. By sanctioning this loan for 8 lakhs one great incentive to curtail the expenditure would be taken away. Seeing that the Municipality was already in debt to a very large amount it was high time that their expenditure should be cut down and the current expenditure defrayed out of the current income without resorting to loans. Resorting to loans showed an unhealthy state of affairs. He was sorry he had considered it his duty to raise objections to this proposal, but he did not see his way to agree to it. He believed that if the Bench set earnestly to work they would begin to see their way clearly and might be able to cut down the expenditure in such a way as to keep it within proper bounds and leave a surplus every year which would be available in other years when the outstandings did not come in in time to defray the expenditure. The collecting establishment employed by the Municipal Commissioner did not seem to have been very sharp—in fact they had been negligent in their duty, and there had been a fresh case decided by the High Court only on the previous day, in which a receiver had been entrusted with policies to the large amount of upwards of Rs 8,000 without check or supervision being exercised over him, so that he was able to embezzle the whole of the amount and make away with it. By that embezzlement the Municipality would sustain a heavy loss, and the Justices did not know how other collectors had been collecting their bills or whether there were any other defalcations in other wards, notwithstanding the large establishment and the heavy expenditure incurred in the collection.

Mr. Crawford said that before proceeding with the discussion on the general question it might be well to correct a slight mistake made by the gentleman who had just sat down; that mistake was in saying that there had been neglect in the case which was reported in the papers of that morning. He thought there had been no neglect; on the contrary he thought there had been careful supervision. The receiver had had two sureties, who had immediately paid up Rs. 4,000 of the amount, and the Judge had given decree against the collector and his sureties for the remainder. He (Mr. Crawford) ventured to say that the Municipality would not lose one single pie by this receiver's defalcations. The imputation of neglect was simply unjust and unwarrantable. Any one could at any time ascertain whether any receiver had a farthing in his hands by coming to the office, and he thought gentlemen who made such statements as had been made had better come to the office and learn the facts before they spoke in such a manner. The receivers' bills were "tallied" every day they came to office, they produced the money for the bills which they had recovered, and also the bills they had not recovered, and these were compared with the books before they got fresh bills. Then each man had sureties for Rs. 4,000, the surety being in most cases the European Assurance Society. He thought the case reported that day showed that so far from there being any neglect, the measures adopted by the Municipality had been most successful.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee again rose to speak, when

The Chairman remarked—You can only speak in explanation, Mr. Nowrojee.

Mr. Nowrojee replied that he wished to explain. He had only taken a hurried glance over the report and had not now got it before him, but after perusing it he had been under the impression that a long time had elapsed before the man who was entrusted with the bills came to the office to account for the recoveries. The report did not show that this man gave or was called upon to give a daily or even a weekly account of his recoveries. He had been under the impression therefore that there was remissness in allowing the collector to have in his possession bills for such a large amount as Rs. 8,000. Mr. Nowrojee then said that one of the bills held by that man was dated so far back as 15th April, and he was then going further into the circumstances of the case as reported, when

The Chairman said—I must remind the speaker that this is a little more than an explanation. It is another speech.

Mr. Nowrojee then resumed his seat.

Mr. Crawford said the real fact was that the man had got his bills on the 1st of the month, and was sent for on the 8th, and he did not know anything that could be more prompt than that. The receiver had not come to the office, but had sent some bills by his father and then absconded. He Mr. (Crawford) could only say that he would guarantee that the Municipality would not lose one single farthing by this affair, and they had the opinion of their solicitor (Mr. Leathes) who said that they were quite sure to recover the whole sum from the sureties and the man's property.

Mr. Candass Muncharam said two things had occurred him—whether it was right for the Municipality to go on borrowing money to meet current expenses, and whether by raising this loan they should get rid of their debts, and the Municipality be free from the burden of any other outstandings. Some time ago they were told that if the rates were assessed in advance all the difficulties of the Municipality would disappear, but they had found out now to their great regret that such had not been the case. There were only two courses open for them—either to stop some of the works which had been begun or to raise certain taxes as was done in the mofussil. If they went on as they were going, he did not know whether they would ever get free of debt. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Collum asked whether there was any restriction as to the issue of bills. Did not the Controller manage to give bills according to the amount of surety given by the receiver.

Mr. Crawford said he did not think it was in order for him to speak again, but he might say there was a restriction—the bills were tallied every day the receivers came to office. Such cases must occasionally occur, but as long as there was no loss and the precautions had been good and promptness had been displayed, he did not think there was much to complain of.

Mr. Balla Mungesh Wagley said he had been in Court while the case was being heard, and the counsel for the Justices had stated that only Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 1,200 was to be got from the property of the defaulter. He did not know how the Municipal Commissioner would account for one of the bills being dated so far back as 1st April 1867. Bills would surely not remain unpaid for so long a time as that? It must be admitted that the Commissioner had been prompt in taking proceedings against the collector.

Mr. Crawford said it was really dreadful how the time of the Bench was taken up by so small a matter. It was a very simple thing that there should be a bill of 1st July 1867; he believed there might be bills of even 1866. The bill of 1867 might turn out to be a bad debt, and it had probably been issued and re-issued over and over again.

The Chairman said it seemed to him they were wandering very much from the subject before the meeting. It was necessary that gentlemen should keep in mind the subject that was before them for discussion.

Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot said there was one thing he would like to ask the Finance Committee, whether the 8 lakhs would be sufficient to clear off all the debts, for if they were to be whitewashed they had better be entirely whitewashed at once. He also hoped the committee would give a guarantee that the establishment would be reduced, for unless something of that was promised the Government, he was afraid, would fight shy of giving them power to raise the money.

Captain Hancock had hardly thought it would be necessary to give further explanation as to the reasons for taking up this loan, but as Mr. Nowrojee could not see the reasons he thought he might just recapitulate them as briefly as possible. In 1865, 66, 67 the Justices had exceeded their income, as shown in the Finance Committee's report of last year. (Hear, hear.) The excess was very large in these years, and the consequence was not only that they got into debt, but that they absorbed the remaining cash-balance of the drainage fund. At that time the debt extended to a little upwards of 6 lakhs, and the Finance Committee recommended that a loan to that amount should be taken up to liquidate the debt and establish a system of ready-money payments. If the Justices had read the report they would see that the Finance Committee had insisted upon the Municipality keeping within its income, and saving sufficient from year to year to pay off that loan as the only ground on which it would be justified—(hear, hear),—and it was only upon these grounds that they made their present proposal. They had been saving this year—they had been reducing their establishment—and so he hoped they would continue to do. The best thing they could do was to get the loan and endeavour to save from year to year, and in that way to clear it off. With reference to the amount he might say that that question had been discussed at some length at the committee meeting on the 19th instant, and the committee had come to the conclusion that 8 lakhs would allow them a sufficient margin to guard against all contingencies of their collections not coming in. He hoped they would not have to take up more than 5 or 6 lakhs of this money at the outside, but the amount which they might take up in one month must depend on the amount of recoveries. If they really got in the 25 lakhs of outstandings, he did not see that more than 5 lakhs of the loan should be taken up; however, if the Bench thought that they ought to have a little more he did not suppose there would be any objection.

Dr. Birdwood said the proposal, as he understood it, was simply to change money for which they were at present paying 9 per cent., for money for which they would not pay more than 6 per cent.; and as to Mr. Arbuthnot's remarks about the reduction of the establishment, he had no doubt the establishment would be largely reduced.

Mr. Crawford said he would cheerfully agree to any recommendation of the Finance Committee, but he hoped they would not see it necessary to be stingy and risk the lives of the people.

The motion was then put to the meeting and almost unanimously passed, only Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee alone voting against it.

THE ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Chairman said the business of the adjourned quarterly meeting was finished, and the Bench would now resolve itself into an adjourned special general meeting.

THE PROPOSED CENSUS.

The following motion, of which the Chairman had given notice, was then read by the Clerk—

That in the opinion of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay, it is desirable that a Census or Enumeration be made of all persons within the said City, and that the same be taken at such time or times and in such manner as shall be directed by the Municipal Commissioner with the sanction of the said Justices and of the Governor in Council in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 217 or other Sections in relation thereto in the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, and that Government be requested to contribute towards the expenses thereof.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, the section of the Act under which I move this resolution is as follows:—

At such time and in such manner as shall be directed from time to time by the Commissioner, with the sanction of the Justices and of the Governor in Council, an enumeration shall be made of the persons who at the time of making such enumeration shall be within the City; Provided always that one clear month previous to such enumeration being commenced, notice of the intention to make the same, with the date or dates upon or within which it is intended to be made, and all other necessary particulars, shall be published in the *Government Gazette*, and in such English and Vernacular newspapers in Bombay as to the Governor in Council shall seem fit.

I move the resolution in the terms of which I have given notice, and shall also tack on to it another sentence, "And that Government be requested to contribute towards the expenses thereof." (Hear, hear.) You are probably aware that under the existing Municipal Act the whole of the expense should be borne by the Municipality alone; but in the present circumstances of the Municipality I think we should ask the Government to contribute to the same extent as they did when the census of 1864 was taken—namely, to the extent of one-half, about Rs. 12,000. With the exception of that census taken on the night between the 1st and 2nd February 1864 there never has been any real census taken in this city, and many of you may probably have seen the report on that census which was circulated to the Justices in 1864—the report, I mean, of Dr. Leith, which is dated 5th September 1864. Dr. Leith in that report goes into some detailed analysis of the census of February, and with your permission I will call attention to one or two passages where he alludes to the attempt made previously. After noticing that the population was estimated at 10,000 persons in 1864, when this island came into the possession of the British Crown, Dr. Leith says—

In the year 1833-44 another numbering of the people was undertaken; but after it had continued nearly twelve months, the only result reported was that during that time 117,016 adults had been counted. The Senior Magistrate of Police, under whose direction the Census was taken, added to the number of adults an equal number for the children, and reported 234,032 as the probable total population. Between the years 1844 and 1849 Government had several times under consideration how to obtain an accurate return of the population, and in 1849 accepted the offer of the Superintendent of Police to furnish it. The money and establishment at the disposal of that officer were altogether inadequate, and his attempt ended in failure; the tables were however published in the *Government Gazette* of 10th January 1850. Two more attempts were made in the year 1851, but with no better success: the results of these were not printed.

Well it appears that some months after the late Governor Sir Bartle Frere entered on the Government of this Presidency directions were given to have a Census Act brought before the Legislative Council of Bombay. That Act was too comprehensive in its nature, because it did not limit the census only to this city but authorised the Government to take a census in all the towns and cities of the Mofussil. It was introduced on 25th March 1863, and in introducing it the then Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Mr. Robertson, said—

"An attempt to take a Census of Bombay and of the districts of the Presidency has on several occasions been made, but the results have always been most unsatisfactory; whether from the apathy, ignorance, or prejudice of the people, or from all these causes combined, is uncertain. I however imagine that the idea of being numbered is always associated in the native mind with that of taxation, and that this may account for the opposition it has generally met with. I however imagine that by this time the principles of taxation of the British Government are so well understood that even the most ignorant would not suppose that we want, by taking a Census, to impose a poll-tax, whilst the great utility and advantage of an accurate Census must be apparent to all who give the subject the least consideration. For some years mortuary returns have been carefully kept, and valuable reports have been published by Drs. Leith and Haines in connexion with these; but it is evident that the information which has thus been obtained cannot be applied and turned to account for the benefit of the people without accurate Census returns, as a basis on which to fix percentages, and to enable us to decide whether the deaths in any locality are above the average, and to what causes this may be ascribed, whether from overcrowding of the population, or if restricted to particular castes, and whether there may not be something in the habits of those castes which injuriously affects them. Indeed the beneficial results which may follow the deduction to be made from such returns based on a correct Census are numerous, and will readily present themselves to reflecting minds."

Well, the Act for taking the census of the Bombay Presidency received the sanction of the Governor General and was published as law in Bombay on 5th October in the same year. At that time preparations were made for taking the census in the month of February following, and we find from Dr. Leith's report that—

The educated part of the native community warmly supported the measure, and advocated it in their various spheres of influence among their countrymen; and to increase the intelligent co-operation of the heads of the community, the Governor assembled the Native Justices of the Peace, and explained how the knowledge of the people that is sought for in a Census conduces to good government and to sanitary and social improvement. The leading members of the different sections of the community had meetings, and after having conferred together they issued explanatory circulars in their different languages, and called on all to give their active aid to the enumerators. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee Kurraka circulated, at his own expense two thousand copies of a pamphlet in which he explained the objects and uses of a Census and the methods of taking it that have been followed in different countries.

Well, everything was in preparation for this enumeration of the inhabitants when suddenly news came that Her Majesty's Government had disallowed the Act for the reasons which are set forth in a copy of the letter annexed to Dr. Leith's report. In that letter, which is addressed to the Governor General, the Secretary of State for India, Sir Charles Wood, says—

In assenting to this law, your Lordship very properly brought to the notice of the Government of Bombay the correspondence between the Governor General in Council and the Secretary of State in 1859 on the subject of undertaking a general Census of the population in India. I am of opinion, however, that such a Census should be undertaken under the sanction of the Governor General in Council only, in the exercise of powers to that effect conferred upon him by an Act of the central Legislature, and that the Act passed by the Council of the Governor of Bombay should be disallowed. I have now to inform you that the Act has been disallowed by Her Majesty, under the provisions of the 41st Section of 24 and 25 Vic. (Chap. 67), and to request that you will notify the same to the Governor in Council, Bombay. Your Lordship in Council is requested to consider whether it would be expedient to pass a law of the Council of the Governor General for taking a general Census of the population of India.

Well that being the state of things it was determined, and I think all will agree very properly determined, to take the census not on the compulsory but on the voluntary principle, and accordingly schedules were drawn out. It was explained to the people that the matter was voluntary; and that this census was somewhat inaccurate is, I believe, clear from these facts, which I quote from the report—

The European and Native Police helped in distributing and collecting the Schedules, and many educated Native gentlemen, both Hindoos and Parsees, went from house to house in their neighbourhoods, helping the ignorant to fill in the Returns; but there were discreditable contrasts to this among both Natives and Europeans, some of whom, taking advantage of the withdrawal of the Penal Act, obstructed the Enumerators or falsified the Returns, and thus caused inconvenience, as the information had to be obtained in such cases by indirect means. Unfortunately there was a panic amongsome of the poor and uneducated of the people, who, notwithstanding the attempted re-assurances of the better-informed of their countrymen, feared taxation, and some of them were found hiding their families: how many did so without being detected is unknown.

Then Dr. Leith goes on to say—"There is much ground for believing that many persons escaped being enumerated, and that the recorded number is much below the actual amount of the population." You will therefore see that that census, which was done by the voluntary system, is represented by those well able to form an opinion to have been inaccurate, and therefore one is not very far wrong in saying that up to the present moment there never has been a really satisfactory census of this city—a city which we have now had for upwards of 200 years. But I am not sure that this is anything remarkable, for I find that till 1801 no census had been taken in England and Wales. Since that time a census has been taken every ten years. I may remind you that in England and Wales the census of 1861 represented a population (I leave out small figures) of 8 millions; in 1811, the population was 10 millions; in 1821, 12 millions; in 1831, 13 millions; in 1841 it had increased to 15,904,148, and in 1851 to 17,927,609. These are figures obtained from McCulloch's statistical work on the United Kingdom. Well, now such being the state of things at the present time, it is quite evident that there are very strong reasons for asking Government to put in force that power which for the first time has been put in the hands of the Bench of Justices by the clause in the Municipal Act which I have just read, because it is admitted that the census of 1864 was not thoroughly accurate, and we have had one, if not two, and some people may even say three crises since that census was taken. There are not now so many works going on as there were then. We may have another influx of work-people when the building for the new High Court is commenced. These buildings have been going to be commenced ever since I came to Bombay, and they may perhaps be commenced before the end of the present century—(laughter)—though few people can say. A beautiful site has been selected for these buildings on the Esplanade, and I see Government has voted a lakh towards their erection this year; but so far as I see the commencement is as far off as it was many years ago. The mortality returns are all based upon this supposed population, and I need hardly say how very desirable it is that there should be accurate data on which Dr. Hewlett could frame his reports with reference to the progress or abatement of disease in this city. There is the imperfection of the original census, and the floating nature of the population here, and I think it is very desirable that there should be some fresh enumeration. Probably it would not take place till February next year, which would be exactly five years from the time when the original census was taken. I would remind you that our Health Officer in his reports for 1866 and 1867 has strongly advocated a fresh census being taken. In his report for 1866 he says—"I would urge, Sir, on the advisability, nay the imperative necessity, of undertaking a fresh enumeration of our people, and I am strongly of opinion that such enumeration should take place at two different periods of the year, viz. in February when the greatest number of persons not belonging to Bombay are present, and also in July, when large numbers of these people will have returned to their native country to till their fields. The result of the two will give us a very fair idea of the actual number of the population, and whether it has been progressive or stationary since the last Census." Then in his report for 1867 he again urges upon the Municipal Commissioner the necessity for a census, thus—"I would again urge upon you the necessity of preparing for a fresh enumeration of the inhabitants. The one in 1864 was taken when the labour market had attained its highest numbers, and I have very grave doubts as to whether the figures therein given represent truly the existing population, and, as Dr. Leith has so frequently urged, from the fluctuating element of our community a Census should be taken at two different periods of the year—February and July. I would therefore most earnestly solicit that preparations may at once be put in hand in order that a Census may be taken in the first-named month in the ensuing mensoon, so that before the next annual report is submitted we may have some correct knowledge of the true amount of our population." That it is endorsed by our Municipal Commissioner in his report on 11th April of the present year, where he says—"There certainly should be a Census in February next, and another either in July next or in July 1869; the matter will shortly be brought before the Bench. I much doubt if it will not be advisable to wait until the numbering of the houses has been completed, and this can hardly be done satisfactorily until Major Laughton's survey approaches completion. I feel confident that the population will be found to have increased since the Census of 1864. The population four years ago was stated in Dr. Leith's report as 816,562, but the Municipal Commissioner thinks the population at the present moment is larger. Now, gentlemen, I cannot conceive that there will be any objection to this census. It may be said that it will cost money, and that in the present state of the Municipal finances it would be improper to lay an additional burden upon them. But half of the expense of the last census was paid by Government; and considering the state of the present Municipal fund and the calls upon it for other works, and also the absolute necessity from an imperial point of view, especially since the transport ships are now all coming to and the troops passing through Bombay, it is very likely that the Government will bear part of the expense. If we had only some persons who were anxious to give us some kind of justice in the shape of rupees, as they do to the North-West Provinces or other favoured parts of India, I have no doubt we should be constantly having censuses at Imperial expense. I therefore think that, though the individuals who framed the Municipal Act decided that the expense of a census should all be borne by the Municipal fund, it will be reasonable to ask Government to contribute towards the expense. I may add that I think the Justices should take the initiative. With these remarks I beg to present my motion.

Mr. Crawford said he had much pleasure in seconding this motion, which endorsed the opinion already published by himself and Dr. Hewlett. As to the expense, he thought there was little doubt that Government would contribute in the same proportion as it had done last year when the census was taken at Calcutta. Their Act was taken almost word for word from the Calcutta Act, and as Government had paid a half of the expense incurred in taking the census in Calcutta, he had no doubt it would do so in the case of Bombay also. He hoped the taking of this census would be the preliminary of a system of quinquennial census in Bombay. The population of 1854, they must all know, would bear a very small proportion to the population of 1864. The increase of population in a place like Bombay was not to be measured by the standard of old and settled countries. As to the floating population he should say that he must disagree to some extent with Drs. Leith and Haines in imagining that the floating population would be found to be so very large. His reason for saying so was that when he first took charge of the Municipality his attention was attracted by those remarks of Dr. Leith, and he obtained from all the companies in Bombay a statement showing the actual number of men, women, and children employed by them on 1st May 1865. At that time the unfortunate Back Bay Company was working not only during the day but by torchlight at night, and so were several other companies, the Frere and Mazagon for instance,—in fact there was not one of the companies but was in vigour;—and the Bench would be surprised to learn, that, though the abstract for that month was admittedly the largest which these companies had ever had, the greatest number of labourers employed by these companies was not more than 23,000. He was led from that to argue that the population which came here to seek bread for a few months in the year was not so large as had been supposed and was scarcely affected by the stoppage of works during the monsoon. He observed that since last census only about 100,000 persons were represented as natives of Rutnagherry, from which Bombay drew its floating population. Out of that number there was a great proportion of clerks and employes permanently connected with Bombay, and he thought the number of actual labourers would not exceed 50,000 all told. He hoped they would have a tolerable degree of accuracy when the next census was taken. At the same time he hoped the Bench would not form a false opinion of the accurate nature of the census that was to be taken, because it took a long time to perfect any system of taking a census, and each was as it were a trial and only showed more and more points on which greater care and accuracy were desirable. He had no doubt the increase of population shown in England and Wales was not due so much to the actual increase of human beings as to the fact that each time there was greater accuracy in taking the census. ("No, no.") Certainly a good deal was due to that. Mr. Crawford concluded by saying he had great pleasure in seconding the motion of the Chairman.

Mr. James Taylor said he would have great pleasure in supporting the Chairman's motion, but he did not quite understand from the terms of the motion whether it was intended that the census should be twice taken—in February and in July. He thought the first census should be taken in July and the second in February following. He would be sorry to set his opinion against that of the Commissioner as to what he said regarding the floating population of Bombay, but he (Mr. Taylor) had discussed the question with Dr. Leith in former years and also with another gentleman whose knowledge in this matter was as complete as that of any other man in Bombay—Mr. Frederick Hutchison. Mr. Hutchison had thought that one-third of the population was floating. He (Mr. Taylor) thought that too large a proportion; however as communication by sea with Guzerat, with the Concan, with the Persian Gulf, and several other places was closed during the monsoon he thought they might not be far wrong in considering that one-fourth of the population would be found to be floating—not forgetting the annual flight to Poona during the same time. (A laugh.) Mr. Forjett had contributed very much to the success of the census in 1864, and with all the experience of what was done before in the way of preparing for the last census there should not be difficulty a second time. The returns of births and deaths were at present perfectly useless; no one placed the slightest value on them; and without a proper registration of births and deaths they never could have any accurate health returns. These things ought to be properly considered by the Bench, because the Municipality were paying a large sum of money to keep up the Health Department, and it was not creditable that the returns should continue to be so crude as they had been for the last three years.

Major-General Tremenheere said the only objection which could be urged against this proposal, which he supposed would be unanimously adopted, was that the Municipality's funds must, as the Chairman had very justly said, bear at least a considerable amount of the expense. It was perfectly useless, and he thought it would only lead to fallacious results, to have only one census. If there was to be a census at all there must be one in July and another in February, and therefore the expense would be about Rs. 48,000. He did not think that in existing circumstances the Bench ought to commit itself to such an expenditure, and begged therefore with very great regret to urge the postponement of the measure. He fully admitted its importance, and no one regretted the necessity for postponing it more than he did.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee agreed with a great deal that had fallen from the last speaker with regard to the cost which the two census would entail on the Municipality. Their funds were not in a position to admit of that large outlay, about Rs. 50,000, and he thought the Municipality ought to be content with only one census, provided the Government undertook to defray a moiety of the cost.

Dr. Birdwood said he would point out to Mr. Nowrojee that it would be of immense advantage to the ratepayers to have an accurate census, for they paid a large sum to maintain the Health Department, and yet they were working practically in the dark. The Health Department had taken a great deal of credit to itself, which might perhaps be due, but he believed that really the decrease of the mortality was attributable to a considerable extent to the increased wealth of the population, for the people were now much better fed and clothed than they used to be. Therefore, it would be of great advantage to have a correct census of the population of the island, and he did not see how returns of any value could be got except by taking a double census. (Hear, hear, and cries of "divide.")

Mr. Nowrojee—Well, if the Bench want to take the census twice let them say so.

Mr. Crawford—I may remark for the information of Mr. Nowrojee that we are not committed to anything by this motion.

The Chairman—The Commissioner is quite right. This motion only points out the desirability of the thing.

The motion was then put to the meeting and carried almost unanimously—Mr. Nowrojee and General Tremenheere alone holding up their hands against it amidst the laughter of the meeting.

THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

ALTERATIONS OR REDUCTIONS IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Clerk read the following motion, of which notice had been given by the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley:—

That in the opinion of the Bench of Justices it is desirable that a Select Committee of the Bench of Justices be appointed to report at as early a date as possible upon the following matters:

(*A*.) "Whether it is expedient that any and what alterations or reductions should be made in the existing salaries or establishments under "The Bombay Municipal Act of 1865," or in any and which of them?

(*B*.) Whether any and what alterations or amendments in the said Act or in the amending Act (No. IV. of 1867) are desirable, and whether it is expedient that the same should be embodied in a further amending Act, or whether the existing Acts should be repealed and a new one passed.

The Chairman—When I gave notice of this motion I was not aware that the Finance Committee had under their consideration a draft bill for amending the Municipal Act, and my sole object is to acquire information for the Bench, to see whether any reduction ought to be made, a great number of people say that reductions not only can but ought to be made. (Applause.) My great object was to acquire information, and the only mode that suggested itself to me in the first instance was the appointment of a select committee, but I think you will agree with me that the Finance Committee, which was appointed months ago, has done its work admirably—(applause)—and that the Bench is very deeply indebted to that committee for their very valuable report on the state of the finances of the Municipality. (Applause.) And I think you will agree with me that it would really be little else than casting a slur upon the Finance Committee if another committee were appointed for the purpose of acquiring that information which, from their being constantly amongst the books of the corporation, the members of the Finance Committee would be much better able to give than any other committee. You will also recollect that at our last meeting you did Mr. Currie and myself the honour to elect us members of that committee. I had intended to ask Mr. Currie to allow himself to be put upon my committee, with your permission. However, I think the object I had in view will be best obtained if I would give my resolution in the following manner, and I now move accordingly:—

That the Finance Committee be requested to report, at as early a date as possible, on the following questions:

(*A*.) Whether it is expedient that any and what alterations or reductions should be made in the existing salaries or establishments under the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865 or in any and which of them?

Major-General Tremenheere—I very much regret to say I entirely differ in opinion from our hon'ble Chairman in what he has said as to the propriety of referring these matters to the Finance Committee. (Hear, hear.) I am not at all disposed to depreciate the value of the services which the Finance Committee has rendered to the Bench. That committee was appointed for a special purpose—to report on the finances—and they did that in a manner which was I must say admirable—(applause)—and for which they very deservedly received the thanks of the Bench. But the functions of the Finance Committee are solely with regard to the finances of the Municipality. (Hear, hear.) And what we want is not a report on the present financial position of the Municipality; we have got a Controller who ought to be, if he is not, fully able to submit to us clear statements on the position of the Municipal accounts whenever these are required by us. What we want is control—effective control. (Hear, hear.) This we have never had. The Commissioner—and what I am going to state about my friend Mr. Crawford, I beg he will understand, is in the most friendly feeling, although it may not be quite complimentary in some respects—the Commissioner is admirably adapted for second in command; but he is totally disqualified for chief. (Ho! ho!) He told us plainly some months ago he knew nothing about finance. Now, I think you will all agree with me that in making that admission he showed himself disqualified for his position. He is a little king over us; and uses his authority at times pretty sharply—(hear, hear,)—and if he had not the powers of command he ought to have them. I think we have made a great mistake. When the Finance Committee completed its report I think their functions should have ceased: we should have thanked them, and they should have merged again into the general body of the Bench. I think their subsequent proceedings have been entirely mere routine matters referring to the debts of the Municipality, which the Controller could have done I believe. The functions of the committee during their meetings have been rather to blow Mr. Crawford's trumpet I think, and to defend him in every way. They rather remind me of that obelisk which I pass every day on the way to office at the top of Duncan Road, four members sitting round blowing trumpets to the praise of Mr. Crawford, stuck on the top of the obelisk. (Laughter.) Well, sir, what are we going to do now? We are going to add two more to this committee, and I do not think we shall add to the efficiency of the body in any way by doing so—(laughter)—though I must beg your pardon for saying that. I am very much averse to diluting authority. Let us have a chief and let him have full power and authority. To constitute a committee of seven to assist the Commissioner in spending our money, which he is quite capable of doing by himself, is I think a great error. It seems to me to be developing into something like a grotesque figure such as we have seen at Elephanta, with seven arms, and yet with only one head and one pair of eyes—that the committee will see everything through Mr. Crawford's eyes. (Laughter.) I say so, and I strongly urge upon the Bench the desirability of requesting Government to appoint a special commission, for if the establishments are to be reduced it should be done by an unprejudiced body. (Oh! ho!) Let us apply to Government to appoint two or three gentlemen of experience to re-organise the Commissioner's establishments if he cannot do it himself. But if Government is to set a king over us, I think we should ask it to give us a man who really does know what finance is. Now, what would have been thought of Lord Napier of Magdala if when he got to Antalo some one had asked him for supplies and he had said—"I know nothing about the Commissariat, I leave other people to think of that?" So I think it is Mr. Crawford's duty to take these things entirely into his own hands, and he must either do that or we must call for another head. I think it is a most weak proceeding to establish a body such as we have now constituted, and I trust the Bench will excuse me for calling attention to what I have been very long impressed with, and that is the very slight power exercised by the Bench itself. (Hear, hear.) I think we as a body are as insufficient for looking after the interests of the community we represent as any body we can find in this world. We must get Government to constitute some efficient control over the Municipal expenditure, or I should be very much disposed to urge that we should request Government to throw open the control of the Municipal expenditure to a representative body of men who shall be elected in certain proportions from each large class of the community—(oh, oh, and hear, hear,)—natives and Europeans, in proportion to their influence and the property they hold.

Dr. Birdwood—This is a political discussion!

Mr. Crawford—Political or personal, I shall reserve my reply till the last.

Major-General Tremenheere—It would be good to have a controlling body over the Commissioner in that way, and thus lay the seeds of representative institutions. (Oh, oh, and hear, hear.) I beg therefore to propose that Mr. Bayley's motion should be negatived. (Hear, hear).

The Chairman—That you can do by simply not voting for it.

Mr. Wood said it would ill become him to criticise his elders, but he thought General Tremenheere had a little wandered from the point before the meeting. There were no doubt many points for consideration, but the simple matter before them was the appointment of a committee to consider and revise if necessary the draft of the new Municipal Act.

The Chairman said Mr. Wood was mistaken. What he (the Chairman) had endeavoured to say was that, having found out that the Finance Committee was already at work on the Act, he did not propose that the second portion of his motion should be brought forward at all. And the only motion now was that the Finance Committee be requested to report on the subject.

Mr. Wood—And not that they are to consider the Act generally?

The Chairman—No, I withdrew that.

Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos said he had given timely notice that he would move an amendment. He did not know what the Finance Committee's business might be; that was not before the meeting to-day, and he had nothing to do with it. The simple question for their consideration was, whether the Finance Committee should revise the Act? He knew that the Finance Committee had prepared a report on that Act which has not yet come before the Bench. He was sure the Justices would like to know what the committee had done before they passed another resolution on the subject. The Chairman, he had thought, would withdraw his motion after he (Mr. Moos) had given notice of his amendment. If the motion was not withdrawn it certainly would be casting a slur on the standing committee, for they ought to receive what that committee had already done—(hear, hear.) He believed the committee had already prepared and printed a report on the subject.

The Chairman said Mr. Ardaseer had evidently misunderstood him, for he had now withdrawn his original motion. Mr. Ardaseer's amendment had reference to a portion of his motion which had now been withdrawn.

Mr. Nowrojee—I agree with every word that has fallen from Major-General Tremenheere—(ironical laughter),—and he has anticipated me in a great deal of what I intended to say. (Renewed laughter and a voice—"Let's have it over again, Mr. Nowrojee.") The Chairman has withdrawn an important clause in the resolution of which he gave notice some time ago. It is a most important clause and it requires the careful consideration of the Bench. I am humbly of opinion that it is necessary for the Bench seriously to take into consideration what changes are necessary on the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865.

Dr. Birdwood—That is not the question, sir. I beg to say that is not the question as I understand it.

The Chairman—The only question before the meeting is, whether the Finance Committee should be requested to report on this subject, and whether it is expedient that any alteration should be made on the salaries and the establishments.

Mr. Nowrojee—Is not every member of the Bench at liberty to speak with regard to any portion of a motion of which notice was given and which was to come on for discussion at this meeting if you think it should be put in another form? (Laughter.) Mr. Nowrojee, after a pause,—Then I understand I am at liberty to speak on the subject?

Dr. Birdwood again rose to speak at this stage, but was received with cries of "Chair, chair." He said—Mr. Chairman, I ask the Chair's decision as to whether Mr. Nowrojee is speaking to the motion before the meeting.

The Chairman—It appears to me there is a misapprehension as to what is before the meeting. The motion before the meeting is that the Finance Committee be requested to report on this matter, and I am respectfully of opinion that the speaking with reference to the portion of the motion which has been withdrawn is not speaking to the question.

Mr. Nowrojee—Well, that being the ruling of the president I submit to it. Gentlemen, I beg to propose the motion that has been withdrawn by the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley. Mr. Nowrojee here read over the motion of which notice had been given by the Chairman, and which had been read by the Clerk.

Mr. Connon rose to a point of order. It seemed to him, and perhaps they would agree with him in thinking, that the Chairman when he proposed to withdraw his motion was in the hands of the Bench, and that having tabled a motion he could not withdraw it without the consent of the Bench—so that Mr. Nowrojee was quite entitled to hold that this motion was before the meeting till the Chairman was allowed to withdraw it. (Applause.)

The Chairman—I understand Mr. Nowrojee to be now proposing in substance my original motion, by way of amendment.

Mr. Nowrojee—Yes. If it can be proposed in the way of a substantive motion I will do so.

Major-General Tremenheere thought it would save time if a motion were brought forward requesting the sanction of the Bench to withdraw the original motion.

The Chairman—My original motion is not actually withdrawn it is now only moulded. Before I can do that of course it will be necessary that the Bench should have an opportunity of expressing its opinion as to whether I should be allowed to mould it in that way.

Dr. Birdwood thought it would be more agreeable if Mr. Nowrojee was allowed to go on with his remarks addressing himself to an amendment so that the business should not be stopped.

Mr. Nowrojee said he had come to the meeting fully prepared to support this proposal, and he was surprised that it had been modified. He begged to submit that this was a most appropriate motion and should not be modified nor withdrawn but be carried in all its integrity. (Hear, hear.) Then, with permission of the bench, he would address himself to the justice and propriety of this motion as he found it on the motion paper. Well, at one part of it there was a proposal to refer to a select committee "whether it was expected that any and what alterations or reductions should be made on the existing salaries or establishments under the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, and on any and which of them?" With reference to that he thought, without intending to cast any slur on the Finance Committee, that that was not a committee to which this subject ought to be referred, but that a perfectly independent committee representing all classes of the European and native communities of Bombay should be appointed to consider this important subject. It had been very well said by General Tremenheere that the Finance Committee was imbued very much with the spirit of the Municipal Commissioner, and that he must say was the general opinion throughout the native community. (Applause and dissent.) It was highly desirable that there should be considerable reductions or alterations in the existing salaries, and it was also highly desirable that an independent committee should be appointed to consider, enquire, and report to the bench on the subject. And with regard to the second important clause in this motion he was surprised to find that this very good, necessary, and salutary object was proposed to be given up by the bench. He submitted that it ought not, and that it also should be refered to an independent committee of the bench. That was all they had in their power to do. It had been stated by General Tremenheere that a committee perfectly independent should be appointed by Government——

General Tremenheere—I was speaking about the establishments only.

Mr. Nowrojee said he would agree to that as far as it went, and would have the matter carefully enquired into by an independent committee. (Oh! oh!) It had been very well shown by General Tremenheere that the Finance Committee was appointed for a special purpose, which was to look after financial matters, and this affair which was now before the Bench was not a financial matter at all, without casting the slightest slur upon the members of the Finance Committee—for though some members of the committee expressed themselves as if a slur had been cast upon it, they were quite wrong, because there was no intention to do anything of the sort. It had, he believed, been far from the intention of the Bench when that committee was appointed to refer matters of every kind to it for decision. In his humble opinion the Municipal Act of 1865 had in many points proved a failure, and some radical changes were required in the constitution of the Bench. Unless these radical changes, some of which had been sketched out and suggested by General Tremenheere, were carried out, he saw no chance, no prospect, of municipal matters being conducted to the satisfaction of the community. (Applause). By the present system he saw no prospect of the expenditure being placed within proper bounds, no chance of the rates being levied in a proper manner and within proper dimensions, and he would therefore ask the Bench to appoint a perfectly independent committee, and to elect gentlemen fully qualified to report on the two important matters embodied in the original motion. He would humbly submit that the Bench should not allow the original motion, as stated in the motion paper, to be withdrawn, but that it should be carried out.

Dr. Birdwood said he could only regard this speech of Major General Tremenheere as a political manifesto. (Laughter.) He really could not but regard it as being addressed to some constituency in England rather than to the Bombay Bench of Justices—(laughter)—and that being the case he would not pause to notice many points which he would otherwise have felt bound to criticise, and which the Bench would have resented under other circumstances. (No no.) Who calls me to order? (A voice—"Nobody") Who called me to order, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. Mahadeo Narayen Shrigaonkar—It was a matter of opinion and I said "No, no."

Dr. Birdwood said what had fallen from him was said with the greatest respect for General Trenenheere, and he hoped the gallant General would be as successful with the constituency to whom his speech had evidently been addressed as he was sure to be unsuccessful here. General Tremenheere had stated that the present committee was only a Finance Committee. He (Dr. Birdwood) begged to state that was not so, but that the present committee was the Standing Committee of the Bench, and had been specially appointed by the Bench that all questions such as the one now before the meeting might be referred to it. And he did not see how that committee could be said not to be independent. The other committee which it was proposed to appoint must also be appointed by the Bench, and would the members of it lose their independence by being simply appointed by the Bench?

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—I beg your pardon. I was not aware that the committee was a general committee of the Bench. I beg your pardon.

Dr. Birdwood continued to say that he wanted to know what there was to incapacitate the Standing Committee for the consideration of the present motion or how the members of it had lost their independence by being appointed by the Bench. Would another committee appointed by the Bench be more independent? Let them just consider the names of the gentlemen on the committee and say whether it was likely that any of these gentlemen would not be independent. There was Mr. Sorabjee Bengalee; he (Dr. Birdwood) would vouch for him that he would not be hoodwinked by the most able Commissioner. He could not understand what was meant by the Standing Committee not being independent, and he thought that after the manner in which the committee had served the Bench, and the way in which the Bench had recognised the services of the committee, it would be very ungracious that such remarks should be addressed to those gentlemen, who were it not for their deep sense of their public duty, would at once resign. But he believed the members of the committee would be more faithful to the Bench and the gentlemen who thus criticised them than to take such a step. He did not see any use for the appointment of another committee. Under the old Municipality they had found that the system of special committees for every special business was the greatest obstruction possible to real work. The present committee, he thought, was perfectly competent to deal with the question before the Bench. But why should not the Bombay Association have a Municipal Committee? (Hear, hear.) Why should not that Association on their own account have a committee for supervising the whole action of the Bench of Justices? He was perfectly certain the Municipal Commissioner would throw open all his books to such a committee and would refer to such a committee questions affecting the native community. As to representative institutions, such a thing was perfectly impossible in the present state of the island. (No, no.) Well, just a little while ago they had heard that on the occasion of the taking of the last census the ignorance of the people was such that they thought it was an enumeration for taxation, and hid themselves; and to reorganise the Municipality now on the representative system would be to appeal from knowledge to the want of it. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

Captain Hancock wished to say a few words on what as regarded himself was a personal matter. He must say he thought the charge of want of independence brought against the committee was hardly warranted by what had passed. The members of committee had been appointed entirely without solicitation—(hear, hear,)—in order to assist the Controller in the control of the Municipal finances, and also as a standing committee in order to consult with the Commissioner and report to the Bench on questions affecting the interests of the Municipality. Whatever General Tremenheere might think about their having blown the Municipal Commissioner's trumpet, he (Captain Hancock) was not going to blow his own; but he might say for himself, and he might also speak on behalf of the other members, that he did not believe he had sacrificed his independence in one single instance. (Applause.) The Bench was not aware how far the Commissioner might have adopted the views of the committee, how far the committee had adopted the views of the Commissioner, or how far they had concurred, and therefore he could only say if the Bench thought the committee was a mistake and that it should be done away with, and passed a resolution to that effect, the members of the committee would of course resign, and he knew that some of them would resign with pleasure. At the same time he did think the Committee had done some little good. (Applause.) And he would point out that, the Bench of Justices before the appointment of this committee took no interest whatever in the Municipal affairs, and that the Commissioner was left entirely to himself. That was quite true, and he thought that since the appointment of the committee the Bench had for the first time exercised a healthy control over their financial matters. He had only another word to say, and it was that, if it was necessary to have recourse to Government for a Commission, it would show them to be very weak indeed and utterly unfit for their positions. (Applause.)

A deal of discussion followed, which pressure on our space compels us to hold over till to-morrow, including the Commissioner's reply. The result of the discussion was the adoption of the following motion proposed by Dr. Birdwood:—

That the following gentlemen be appointed to serve on the Select Committee, in conference with the Finance Committee:—Col. J. S. Trevor, R.E.; Rao Saheb V. N. Mundlik; Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Esq.; John Connon, Esq.; Kahandas Muncharam, Esq.; and Thomas Ormiston, Esq., C. E.

THE NATIVE STATE OF JOWAR.

(*Bombay Government Gazette.*)

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the Native State of "Jowar," situated in the northern part of the Tanna Collectorate, between the Talookas of Oomergaum and Tarrapoor, shall be deemed to be Foreign Territory as regards the payment of duty upon Salt and Opium passing into or out of the said State to or from British territory, under the provisions of Section 3 of Act XXIX. of 1857.

2. His Excellency in Council is further pleased to declare, under Section 6 of the Act above quoted, that the undermentioned routes alone are those by which Salt and Opium will be permitted to be passed into and out of the said State of Jowar aforesaid, viz:—

1. *To the Northward.*

1. The Junction of the Sunjan and Dhahanoo roads.
2. Surrowlee.
3. Ambersury.

2. *To the Southward.*

1. Mahagaum.
2. Ryee Tullee.

3. *To the Eastward.*

1. Ransett.

4. *To the Westward.*

1. Agwan.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following is the list of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, to be held at Poona to-day:—

The following paper will be presented to the Council:—

Report of the Select Committee on the Ferry Bill.

Bills and Orders of the day:—

Bill No. 3 of 1868—City Serveys and Amendment of Bombay Survey and Settlement Act, Bill.—*First Reading.*

Bill No. 2 of 1868—Bill to amend the Law relating to Public Ferries in the Presidency of Bombay.—*Second Reading.*

Notice of Motion:—

The Honourable Mr. Ellis will move the insertion of the following Section in the Ferry Bill after Section V:—

"When a Public Ferry has been duly leased or farmed out every servant of the Lessee, Contractor or Farmer shall be deemed to be legally bound to do every thing necessary for or conducive to the safety of the public which he shall be required to do by any Regulation made by the Lessee, Contractor or Farmer and approved by Government, and of which Regulation such servant shall have had notice, and every such servant shall be deemed to be legally prohibited from doing every act which shall be likely to cause danger, and which by any such Regulation he shall be prohibited from doing, and every person employed by or on behalf of such Lessee, Contractor or Farmer to do any act upon the Ferries shall be deemed to be a servant of the Lessee, Contracter or Farmer."

THE DISTURBANCES ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

(*Pioneer, August 24.*)

The Engineer park at Rawul Pindee, which has been attached to the Huzara Field Force, is evidently intended for siege operations, should such become necessary. This looks as if it were in contemplation to astonish the Hussunzais and Swatees by knocking some of their villages about their ears. The present intention, we believe, at Head Quarters is that, even if the tribes should keep quiet, there will be an imposing military promenade made during the cold weather along and outside our disturbed frontier, which a little impertinence from the tribes will convert into an expedition for their chastisement. The importance attached to the operations now in progress may be gathered from the fact that the Government at Simla are to be at once put in telegraphic communication with General Wilde's force. The line of telegraph will start from Hasan Abdal (about midway between Rawul Pindee and Attock). The wire will be conducted with a view to its being made permanent as far as Abbotabad. From thence there will be a flying line to whatever place the troops may occupy, and it will be continued in the wake of General Wilde's force in whatever direction he may find it necessary to march. Orders have been issued that the work should be taken in hand at once.

A correspondent has kindly furnished us with a detailed account of the attack on the survey party in Upper Huzara. The particulars, as we gather from his letter, appear to be the following:—The party was under the charge of Mr. G. B. Scott, who was conducting survey operations about forty miles from Agror. Mr. Scott had with him at the time but twenty men of the 2nd Punjab Infantry and about fifty of the country people, the remainder having decamped on the first approach of danger. Orders had been sent to recall Mr. Scott, but owing to the dangers of the road these orders had not reached him. At 4 P. M., on the 11th his camp was attacked by a party of 150 Pathans (Elahiwals) who formed the advance guard of a larger body, some 600 strong. Early on that day Mr. Scott had reason to suspect that danger was threatening, and he prudently fortified his position by throwing up a temporary breast work. It was too late to attempt an escape. The little party, therefore, determined to put a bold front on the matter, and took their stand behind their breast work. As the Pathans came on sword in hand, they were met by a well-directed volley which stopped their advance and compelled them to seek shelter. Shots were then exchanged on both sides. The firing continued for about an hour, when a thick fog came on, and under its friendly cover Mr. Scott and his twenty Punjabees beat a hasty retreat, the country people who belonged to his party quietly dispersing. Not a man was lost, nor was any of the baggage left behind. The loss inflicted on the enemy, however, made him more cautious. He waited till reinforced, and then stormed the breast-work, only to find it deserted and his prey gone. Our correspondent adds:—"This was altogether a plucky little affair,—an episode in our frontier warfare—and I think it deserves to be chronicled. The force at present (15th) in Huzara musters the 4th and 5th Goorkhas, the 2nd Punjab Infantry, Hughes's Mountain Train Battery, the Guides, the 16th Cavalry from Rawul Pindee, De Bude's Mountain Train, and two Horse Artillery Batteries. Her Majesty's 6th Royal and the 19th Foot are expected in a day or s

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THE IMPROVEMENT OF DHARWAR COTTON.

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The following correspondence was forwarded to the local Government on the 8th of this month by Dr. G. F. Forbes, Cotton Commissioner:—

To Dr. G. F. Forbes, Cotton Commissioner.

Bombay, 29th July 1868.

Sir,—We have perused with great interest your report of 9th May 1868 to the Revenue Commissioner in the Southern Division. As you are aware we have been for a long time interested in the success of the Dharwar Saw-ginned cotton, and are now anxious that every means at the disposal of Government should be used to maintain and improve the quality. The unfavourable seasons for the growth of this cotton have doubtless tended to deteriorate the quality, but we are inclined to think that the seed has also deteriorated, and we would suggest that arrangements should be made to import fresh seed, the product of which would show by comparison whether the acclimatised seed has degenerated. We beg to hand you an extract from a letter of our Mr. John Fleming to the writer suggesting the annual importation of fresh seed. Your are aware that Mr. Fleming has given the matter careful attention, and we have no doubt that this extract will strengthen your hands in obtaining sanction from Government to carry out whatever measures you may adopt for the improvement of the Dharwar cotton. Both from our own experience and the report of our agent at Dharwar, we are satisfied that the cotton during the last two years, more especially last season, has been much damaged by the bad state of repairs of many of the saw gins, and feel satisfied that your method of upholding the Dharwar Factory, with qualified mechanics distributed throughout the Districts, is the only one that will prove successful in keeping the saw gins in proper order. Unless this, or some similar means, is adopted by Government, there can be no doubt that the ryots will allow their saw gins to get out of repair, and the inevitable result will be inferior cotton, which will not as heretofore compare favourably with other Indian descriptions. The marked improvement that has taken place in the cotton trade in the Berars, and which is undoubtedly the effect of the facilities afforded by railway communication with Bombay, would be more than rivalled by the Dharwar Districts were they blessed with railway communication with the Coast. Cotton purchasing agencies would be rapidly established throughout the country, and instead of the present inconvenient and unsafe method of entering into contracts for future delivery, and advancing a large portion of the purchase money, the trade would speedily become the same as it is at Kamgaum in Berar, where the ryot brings his Cotton to market, sells it, has it weighed, and receives payment on the same day. We are confident that were a similar mode of transacting business adopted in the Dharwar Districts there would be a rapid improvement in the quality of the cotton. The ryots would be brought into direct communication with the agents of the Bombay purchasers, and would speedily see that it was to his advantage to bring his cotton to market well cleaned and of good quality. He would then be glad to avail himself of every means at his disposal to retain his saw gins in thorough repair so as to turn out his cotton to the best advantage.—We have the honour to be, &c.,

W. Nicol and Co.

Extract from letter of Mr. John Fleming to Mr. H. Maxwell.

25th June 1868.

The falling off in the quality of Saw-ginned Dharwar cotton I am inclined to believe is due more to mixing native and exotic kupass and to carelessness in ginning them than to actual degeneracy of the seed. Doubtless the seed has degenerated and the degeneracy is not a little due to hybridising between the native and exotic plants from their being grown side by side in the same field. To completely remedy the present state of things is, in my opinion, impossible until the establishment of railway communication with the Coast renders it possible for the English buyers to come in direct contact with the native grower and cleaner. Until then we may occasionally see cotton produced as it ought to be, as was the case in 1861 and 1862 under Dr. Forbes, but this necessitates so much active interference on the part of the Government officials that it must be regarded only as an exceptional state of matters.—What is needed?

1st.—That only good seed shall be used, and that every native plant shall be carefully weeded out of the American fields.

2nd.—That the picking shall be careful, and so as not to have the kupass in any way dirtied or otherwise injured.

3rd.—The saw gins must be in their working order and furnished with the proper arrangment for getting rid of leaf and dust.

4th.—There must be no mixing of native and exotic kupass.

To insure all this involves an immense amount of interference on the part of the Goverment officials, and entails on them an amount of responsibility which only few men will face, and it is very plain that any improvement which may be effected by increased vigilance on the part of the officers must be only temporary, unless the people themselves can be practicably convinced that it is for their interest to do as the Government wishes. This I believe will not come about until the exporter is brought face to face with the producer, and the latter is taught that good, clean, well-ginned cotton is worth more money than mixed dirty inferior stapled stuff. Whilst thus thinking I still believe that it is in the power of Government to do some good now by adopting some of Mr. Yates' (agent of W. Nicol & Co. at Dharwar) suggestions, and

1st.—I think the law against sowing native and exotic cotton together or mixing the two varieties of kupass should be rigidly enforced.

2nd.—The gins should be more carefully inspected, and men found using gins without the grid for getting rid of leaf and dust or in any other way in an imperfect state should, if the law permit, be punished.

It is for the interest of the cotton growers that Government should take such measures as are necessary to raise the character of the cotton they produce, and which they are too short-sighted to do themselves, except under compulsion.

3rd.—The introduction of fresh seed. It is not necessary to introduce seed to the extent that Mr. Yetes appears to adovcate. Indeed there are very strong objections to introducing fresh seed on a very large scale.

Cotton seed is very delicate, and its vitality may very easily be injured or altogether destroyed by various causes in course of transit from America to India. There is nothing externally to indicate with certainty, whether the vitality of a particular sample of seed be perfect or not, and much disappointment has been caused in past times when the earlier attempts to introduce new Orleans cotton were being made by the partial or total failure of large parcels of exotic seed which had been distributed to ryots. Besides the liability to failure from impaired vitality due to injury in transit, exotic seed is liable to failure from climatic causes, and as a rule it will be found that in introducing exotic seeds, or even in transferring seed from one district to another of the same country in which there is some little diversity of climate, the first crop from the imported seed is uncertain, both as regard quantity and quality, but the produce of the first crop being acclimatised may be used with confidence. My advice would therefore be to introduce a small quantity of good new Orleans seed annually and distribute it to ryots, on the condition that in consideration of their using the seed and giving up to Government the whole of the seed produced they should have the land they planted free of tax for the year. Say that Government imported annually 5 tons seed =11,200 lbs. Sufficient to sow in round numbers at 7½ lbs. per acre1=,500 acres of land. If the seed were all sound and grew well there would result from this sowing 10 to 12 maunds of kupass per acre, but allow for failures, and suppose only half a crop per 6 maunds of acre—

6 by 1,500=9,000 maunds kuppas,

9,000 by 25=2,25,000 lbs.,

which would in round numbers give 1,50,000 lbs. of seed, sufficient to sow half the whole extent of land now under cotton cultivation in the Southern Maratha country. Thus by importing annually 5 tons of fresh seed it would be possible to change the seed of the whole country every second year, which in my opinion is unnecessarily frequent. Indeed for my own part I believe that a change will in five or even once in ten years would be sufficient to prevent degeneracy. The cost of introducing and distributing in some such system as I suggest a sufficient quantity of seed annually to accomplish this would add but little to the present cost of the Cotton Department, which is already met by the small export fee on shipments. If you approve of my idea you might yourself suggest to Government or get the Chamber to do so. As however I said in the outset I am convinced we can establish no permanent improvement in the quality of the cotton produced in the Southern Maratha country until the communication with that District is improved, and that can only be accomplished by a railway from Carwar through Hooblee and Guduk to Bellary. With the country opened by such a railway, we should very soon see plenty of European agents going into the Districts to buy, and ginning factories and pressing establishments would spring up at all the principal marts.

To Messrs. Nicol & Co., Bombay.

Poona, 7th August 1868.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 29th ultimo with its accompaniments from Mr. John Fleming, and in reply I have the pleasure to inform you that your wishes will be met in the matter of sowing a quantity of fresh new Orleans seed in Dharwar, with the view of comparing the produce with that of the acclimatized seed, as part of the arrangements made for those districts includes the sowing of fifty acres of land with imported seed, which I have already caused to be distributed, and I shall take care that a portion of the produce is reserved for your inspection.

With regard to the saw gins, there is I trust reason to hope that the recommendation I have submitted will meet favourable consideration from Government. Recent experience fully confirms the opinion you express that it can only be by bringing the whole of the District machinery within the scope and control of the factory arrangements that the gins can be placed and maintained in safe working order.

In your concluding remarks you touch the true chord of the cotton requirements of that country, viz., railway conveyance to bring the cultivator into direct communication with the European merchants and agents. By direct sale and cash payments, the grower will speedily learn the advantage of bringing his produce for sale in pure and good condition, as he will find its price ruled accordingly, and the agent will have at his disposal the means of pressing his purchases on the spot, so as effectually to preserve them from all future risk of deterioration until they arrive at the hands of the consumer.

This is the real secret of the improvement that is taking place in the cleaner and purer condition of the cotton exported from the districts you refer to, and it is corroborated by the less satisfactory condition in which the produce arrives from those which are not yet favoured with such communication. Many years have elapsed since I have been steadily advocating the necessity of such agency as "the one thing needful," and Mr. John Fleming was amongst the earliest to recognize its importance, at a time that most of his contemporaries scouted the very idea of any such necessity, and upheld "Colaba Green."

In view of these convictions, and taking into consideration the large proportion of cotton which the Southern Mahratta Provinces contribute to the trade,* I trust I may be excused when I state that I do not think the mercantile community of Bombay have at all brought into play the influence they might exercise towards securing a preference for the Carwar Railway over others that it now appears are likely to have precedence of it, though they cannot compare with it in importance on the above grounds alone without reference to others that might be shown.

It cannot be said that the Government is indifferent to the project; but if, when its fate may be said to be in the balance, it does not even attract a passing notice from the merchants of Bombay as a body, the Government may reasonably underrate its value to the cotton trade, and accord to it a place on the list of projected railways, so far below its intrinsic importance that it may be postponed to an indefinite period.

I have perused Mr. Fleming's paper with much interest. Its sound practical suggestions come quite home to my own experience of the country they refer to. At the same time I take the opportunity it affords of offering a few remarks upon the subjects of deterioration of exotic seed.

First, with regard to Hybridization Mr. Fleming, will I daresay remember discussions that have taken place years ago upon this important subject, traces of which I have no doubt may be found on the records of the Chamber of Commerce. The views I then held sprung from my own experiments very carefully conducted through five successive seasons. I am now able to support them by what will be recieved as still more practical evidence. Mr. Shearer, Government Cotton Gardener, who was selected at home from many candidates on account of his thorough practical training, has devoted himself during the last three years in Dharwar to careful experiments on hybridizing with all varieties of cotton. His experience is that the tendency to commingle between the indigenous and new Orleans plans amounts almost to a minimum, and though he has had many interesting results with other varieties he has not yet been able to produce anything approaching to a pure hybrid between these two. If these experiments so far abate fears of harm arising from this cause, as to prevent their diverting attention from others that are much more palpable, they should be productive of good.

With respect to climatic deterioration I entirely endorse what Mr. Fleming states regarding the inexpediency of extensive renewals of new Orleans seed, so much so that I do not even consider it necessary to carry measures out to the full length of Mr. Fleming's proposal. The following extract from a communication to Government in March last, in which I had occasion to notice this subject, will explain my views, and as the measure is being carried out, it will also serve to show that the movement is not overlooked:—

"With regard to the introduction of American seed, an area of fifty acres of land is, in my opinion, quite sufficient to be applied in any one season, seeing that the seed from that will in the second year following be sufficient to sow twelve thousand acres: during the first and second seasons care must be taken that the seed is preserved for sowing purposes, after which it may be left to itself."

No difficulty will be experienced in having fifty acres sown every season, and I think that Mr. Fleming will be satisfied that a regular yearly infusion of new seed to the above extent will meet all that need be desired.

This question of seed deterioration is one of such importance, that I consider it would be well that Mr. Fleming's views of it should be made generally known. They confirm past experience, and are based upon an amount of careful study and attention to the subject of cotton improvement in India that entitle them to weight; they would therefore serve at least to inculcate caution, and thereby possibly to avert disaster. As an instance I may notice that if what Mr. Fleming truly observes with regard to the delicate and precarious character of cotton seed, had been known and considered, a mistake which was made when I was in England of ordering out three hundred tons of new Orleans seed for the Dharwar Districts would have been avoided. From the manner in which such a quantity must have been conveyed in the hold of a vessel, there was not even a chance left of its arriving in sound condition.

The risk entailed was first the cost of seed, which at £50 per ton would have been £15,000: three hundred tons would have sown 85,000 acres of land, which without reckoning assessment and taking the ryots profit at the low rate of 8 rupees per acre, the loss there would have amounted to £68,400; or with the above a gross total of £83,400 sterling, a considerable proportion of which at least would require to have been made good by Government. Most fortunately the order miscarried, and only seven tons arrived, which after having been distributed and sown were discovered to have been damaged and worthless.

Mr. Fleming refers to the cotton of 1861-62; that was the produce of seed long acclimatized, but free from native admixture, and were it not that I would unduly lengthen this letter, I might bring forward other instances to prove that when the latter evil is obviated the Dharwar cotton may be expected to resume its proper place in the market, but one of the remedies mentioned by Mr. Fleming, viz., rooting up the native plants, is not admissable.

The subjects discussed are of such importance that I deem it my duty to forward a copy of this correspondence to Government, and I trust that you have no objection to my doing so.—I beg to remain, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

G. F. Forbes, Cotton Commissioner.

Resolution of Government, (dated August 25).—These papers should be published as a Supplement to the "Gazette," and placed at the disposal of the Press. The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is gratified to receive such valuable testimony to the importance of maintaining in good order the saw gins in the Southern Maratha Country, and the recommendations of the Cotton Commissioner on this subject will receive his best consideration. With reference to the proposals for the construction of a railway from the cotton districts to the Coast, the Governor in Council would request Dr. Forbes to be so good as undertake the preparation of a statistical report exhibiting the extent of traffic which might be anticipated on such a line.

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[*] The cotton produce of the area of country that would be tapped by the Carwar Railway is equal to a third of the whole exports of the Presidency, including that from the Central Provinces, the Berars, Sind and the Punjab.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF HINGUNGHAUT COTTON SEED IN THE DHARWAR DISTRICT.

◆

Government has also had before it a report by Dr. Forbes and other papers in reference to this subject, and has resolved as follows (on 19th inst.):—"As Dr. Forbes is so strongly of opinion that it is undesirable at present to attempt a general distribution of the Hingunghaut seed in the Dharwar Collectorate the instructions which the Revenue Commissioner has issued to the Collector of Dharwar are approved. Experiments should, however, be tried under the immediate direction of the Cotton Commissioner." The instructions above referred to (and dated 21st July) are as follows:—

"As Mr. Forbes and Mr. Robertson assign satisfactory reasons for not distributing the Hingunghaut seed in Dharwar, where new Orleans cotton has for many years become acclimatized and maintained a good reputation in the market, the seed already obtained might be placed at the disposal of other officers in whose Districts the introduction of Hingunghaut cotton would be an indisputable benefit.

"At the same time there does not appear objection to the seed being supplied to any persons in Dharwar who may wish to try the experiment. In such cases a caution should be inculcated against allowing any admixture of seed, one of the greatest evils with which the improved cotton culture has had always to contend."

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

◆

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

The session of the Corps Legislatif which has just terminated, amid mingled cries of "Vive l'Empereur" and "Vive la Liberté," was remarkable on account not only of its unusual length—from November 18 to July 28—but of the indications which it afforded of increasing vigour and independence on the part of the deputies. In a recent speech M. Thiers asserted that the two greatest governing bodies of ancient and modern times were the Roman Senate and the British Parliament. Unquestionably no deliberative assembly in the world is invested with larger power in itself or exercises greater influence beyond its own immediate sphere than our House of Commons. The Corps Legislatif is as yet very far from having attained the same position. Its proceedings offer for the most part the tedious spectacle of routine debates, leading invariably to foregone conclusions, varied certainly with periodical flashes of indignant eloquence on occasions when the Opposition has a chance of attacking the Imperial policy abroad or of criticising the narrow measure of liberty allowed at home. Evidence of the very slight freedom of action exercised by the Corps Legislatif is furnished by the fact that it is only on rare occasions that a bill proposed by the Council of State is not passed in its integrity by that most complacent representative assembly. The minority, faithful to old traditions, bring forward, it is true, an ample number of objections, some of which are listened to by the majority with an amount of deference which frequently gives rise to illusions that are only dispelled when the time for voting arrives. The right of speaking, which was formerly unlimited, being now subjected to strict rules, it is for the most part only on the budget and when permission has been given to "interpellate" Ministers on some particular question that an opening can be found for anything like oratorical display.

On these occasions, when a speaker of note intends addressing the assembly, strenuous efforts are made, and the highest influences are called into requisition, to secure tickets of admission to the tribunes or galleries set apart for the public accommodation. When it is known, for instance, that M. Thiers proposes to speak on some important question of home or foreign policy a ticket of admission to the tribunes will fecth almost as much as would be demanded for a stall on the occasion of a first representation of an opera by Offenbach or a comedy by Alexandre Dumas fils. These public galleries are six in number, and each will accommodate nearly thirty persons. When any grand oratorical display or any particularly exciting scene is anticipated, the front seats of the lower tribunes are usually occupied by elegantly dressed ladies of high rank, and mostly leaders of fashion in the French capital, nine-tenths of whom have intrigued for a fortnight beforehand to secure the best places. Tickets of admission to the upper galleries are more readily procurable, but three or four hours passed in these hot-air chambers, even with M. Thiers, M. Jules Favre, or M. Rouher, speaking all the time, is rather exhausting.

The sittings of the Corps Legislatif commence at two o'clock. The hall in which they are held is in the form of a hemicycle; the lower walls, of red Pyrenean marble, are ornamented with Ionic pillars of white Carrara marble, surmounted with gilt bronze capitals. The floor is paved with blue-veined marble, and the apartment is lighted from above by means of a glass roof. For the accommodation of the deputies there are ten rows of benches divided by seventeen flights of steps. Each bench will hold four deputies, and every deputy has his separate desk, writing materials, &c., together with a copy of the Constitution and of the rules of the Chamber. The Government Commissioners and the members of the various committees occupy the front row of benches.

Facing the seats of the deputies is the tribune, looking very like a raised mahogany counter, and dominating this is the President's chair; while on either hand is what is styled the Bureau, where the secretaries of the Chamber and the short-hand writers find accommodation. The whole forms a somewhat lofty platform, and high above it, in a recess of the wall, is an enormous gilt frame enclosing some hundred square feet of green cloth. In the days of the monarchy of July this frame contained a gigantic painting of the Citizen King swearing to observe the Charter, but when, during the revolution of February, 1848, the Charter, figuratively speaking, was torn into fragments, the picture literally experienced very much the same fate. On either side of this frame are statues of Liberty and Public Order, which it has been suggested might be fitly replaced by the figures of Wisdom and Justice, that stand at present as sentinels outside the building, but are much needed within it. Still now-a-days, when no one cares for these allegorical and mythological emblems, one stone statue answers the same purpose as another.

As the hour of two approaches, the deputies gradually begin to assemble on the floor of the Chamber in the open space between the rows of benches and the tribune. The majority appear to be dressed in sombre black, and were it not for the few light overcoats, the gathering would certainly look somewhat funereal. One thing that strikes an observer is that nearly the whole of the top button-holes of the coats are ornamented with the coveted red ribbon, which at a distance looks like a tiny scarlet rose. Out of 281 deputies, no less than 247 are members of the Legion of Honour, so that the Chamber may in that respect be said to comprise within itself the élite of the nation. Of these 247, eleven are grand officers, thirty are commanders, 103 are officers, and 103, again, are simple chevaliers. This is without counting the huissiers of the Chamber; many of these subordinate officials are decorated, though they do not display the red ribbon while on duty, in order that feelings of jealousy may not be excited in the minds of those deputies who have not yet secured the coveted prize.

A few minutes before two o'clock a picket of soldiers, either grenadiers or chasseurs de Vincennes, arrives and forms a double line from the Galerie de la Présidence to the door of the lobby leading into the Chamber. Precisely as the clock strikes the hour the drums beat to arms, and the presidential procession is in motion traversing the route between the double line of soldiers mentioned above. First of all walk a couple of huissiers dressed in black, with polished steel chains round their necks, steel-hilted swords at their sides, and court hats under their arms. Next comes the President of the Corps Legislatif, not the elect of that body, but chosen by the Emperor, in full evening costume, and wearing all his official badges—M. Schneider, director of the large ironworks of Crezot who for a long period filled the office of Vice-President, in which capacity he presided over the debates of the Legislative Body during the embassy to Russia and the last illness of the Duke de Morny. M. Schneider is of about the average height, his figure is inclined to be slender, and he walks at a quick pace. His hat is perfectly white, his face slightly fresh coloured, and his features small; his smile, full of bonhomie, is yet somewhat malicious-looking at times. In managing the Chamber he displays great tact, is quick at repartee, and utters his rebukes with such a paternal air as to deprive them of much of their severity. It is generally admitted that he fulfils his functions with great loyalty to the Emperor and at the same time with strict impartiality towards all the deputies however extreme the opinions may be which they hold. He is accompanied in his progress to the Chamber by a couple of officers, the lieutenant and under-lieutenant in command of the picket of soldiers, who walk beside him in full-dress uniform and with drawn swords. Following the President come the special secretaries of the Chamber and the general secretary. When the cortège arrives at the lobby door the officers suddenly halt and salute the President, who after bowing to them passes into the Chamber, whence he proceeds between a double file of huissiers to the steps leading to the raised platform on which the presidential chair is placed. On taking his seat, he is careful to deposit his hat within convenient reach in case some unlooked for storm should arise in the course of the debate, which would render it necessary for him to cover himself, and by so doing terminate the sitting. The huissiers in the meanwhile disperse themselves throughout the building shouting out, "En seance, messieurs, M. le President is in the chair."

In spite of the continued cries the deputies go on chatting with each other quite as much about the last new comedy, or the most recent bit of scandal in the grand or demi monde, as about the coming debate. Some move hither and thither in a fussy and excited state, stopping every now and then to interchange a few hasty words with some fellow deputy, who seems in as great a state of agitation as themselves. Others lounge slowly to their places, with big portfolios bursting with papers under their arms; and others, again, calmly polish their operaglasses, and try to discover in the depths of the distant tribunes some fair or friendly face that will repay them with a smile of recognition.

As soon as the benches are tolerably filled the President endeavours to enforce silence by ringing his bell, by tapping on his desk with his paper knife, and by vain attempts to speak. Meanwhile the huissiers are crying out for "silence for M. le President," and are hustling stray deputies into their places. At length the President, still continuing to ring his bell at intervals, fairly shouts, then tries the experiment of standing up and shouting still louder, but it is not until the hubbub has spent itself in its own way that he and half a score of huissiers can succeed in enforcing silence and securing a hearing. The minutes of the previous sitting are then read, and gradually a debate on the order of the day unfolds itself, and, if the occasion is one of unusual importance, one speaker of note after another ascends the tribune.

The constant interruptions and hubbub—the frequent attempts of the President to restore order by the exercise of his voice and the incessant ringing of his bell, not a bell, which can be seized by the handle and brandished in the air, but which, mounted on a pedestal screwed to the President's desk, is sounded by pressing the ebony handle fixed horizontally at the top and working the apparatus backwards and forwards—give to the sittings of the Corps Legislatif a character of their own. When the Chamber once loses all command over itself, which it frequently does several times in the course of a single séance, neither the voice of the President, nor his rising from his seat, nor the periodical ringing of his bell, is sufficient to restore silence. It is at this supreme moment of difficulty that the voice of the chief huissier, whose exclusive care seems to be the maintenance of order, is heard above the tumult, which thereupon gradually subsides, and silence is eventually secured.

We have spoken of the President's anxiety to have his hat always within reach in case a disturbance should arise which he is unequal to cope with, and it should become necessary for him abruptly to close the sitting. When the maddening din not only stifles his voice, but drowns the shouts of the chief huissier, and the bell, incessantly in motion, is powerless to restore order, his hat is his supreme resource, and he proceeds to cover himself. If the Chamber can no longer hear, it can nevertheless see and learn from this act that the sitting is terminated. It is, however, very rarely that a president has recourse to this step. Ever since a representative assembly has held its sittings in the Palais Bourbon only four occasions are recorded on which a president has covered himself, and those were chiefly on the eve of great events. The first was during the disturbance which ensued after the vote on the Pritchard affair, when a war with England seemed imminent; the second was at the time of the revolution of February, 1848; the next on the 15th of the following May; and the fourth and last occasion was in the early days of the Constituent Assembly of 1849 during the Ledru Rollin Keratry incident. During the past session, however, the Assembly became so disorderly, in the absence of M. Schneider, that the Vice-President, who was in the chair, lost all presence of mind and fled, the sitting being brought to a close only by the attendants turning off the gas.

When a vote of the Corps Legislatif is taken, eight huissiers of the Chamber go round to the different benches, each with an urn of bottle green colour, in which the deputies deposit their voting papers. These urns are then placed on the table to the right of the President, and their contents emptied into wicker baskets and sorted by the under-secretaries. When the numbers are ascertained the President, assisted by several of the huissiers, at once commands silence; on this being obtained after the usual difficulties, he reads the numbers aloud.

CONFUSION OF HISTORICAL NAMES.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

It is a misfortune when historical names assimilate in sound, for parliamentary reporters are apt to place one great man in the position of another, though a century may intervene between the dates of their respective "flourishing." We were a little puzzled when, in reading Sir Stafford Northcote's Indian Budget speech, we came upon a passage relating to the sum of £27,000, which had been "refunded to the representatives of Lord Clyde." We thought immediately of the Kirwee and Banda prize property, of which a very considerable amount had been paid to the "representatives of Lord Clyde;" but we did not quite see why the transactions should have figured in a Indian budget. On reading another morning paper, however, our doubts were solved by the discovery that the money in question had been refunded to the representatives of Lord *Clive*. This was the money representing in part the charitable capital which was once known as "Lord Clive's Fund," and which the present representatives of the great Lord Clive, as though they were anxious to obliterate the memory of the most stainless transaction in the career of the founder of their family, took advantage of a verbal flaw to alienate from the distressed widows and incapacitated invalids of the Indian army, and to sweep into their own coffers. But if there be difficulties resulting from the *idem sonans*, how much greater must the difficulty be when two contemporaries, in prominent positions, bear the same name? We almost shudder to think of the confusion which may arise, in future days, from the existence of two Lords Napier. It is certainly "on the cards" that one may be Governor-General of India whist the other is commander-in-chief. Already people are getting tired of speaking and writing of "Napier of Magdala;" and we may be sure that they will never start afresh in describing the elder lord as "Napier of Merchistoun." But if there be this perplexity whilst they are living, think what it may be when they are dead. We can fancy in an edition of the "Biographie Universelle" of 1968 something like the following:—

Napier—an English lord, general, and diplomatist. Represented Great Britain at Naples, St. Petersburg, Washington, and other foreign Courts; was Governor of Madras, whence he proceeded with an army to Abyssinia, and killed King Theodore in single combat; was sometimes called "Merchistoun," and sometimes "Magdala;" was distinguished in European service by the former name, with the prefix of "Roderick;" supposed to be descended from Roderick Dhu.

We have read in biographical dictionaries greater muddles than this. The proposal to give Lord Napier of Merchistoun a step in the peerage with a new title, would obviate the difficulty.

EDUCATIONAL DIFFERENCES.

◆

In a recent report to the Privy Council Mr. Mathew Arnold illustrates the difference between the primary schools, under Government inspection and the ordinary middle-class adventure schools, by placing in juxtaposition a couple of letters, the first written by a girl eleven years old in a public elementary school and the other by a boy in a private school:—

Dear Fanny,—I am afraid I shall not pass in my examination; Miss C—— says she thinks I shall. I shall be glad when the Serpentine is frozen over, for we shall have such fun; I wish you did not live so far away, then you could come and share in the game. Father cannot spare Willie, so I have as much as I can do to teach him to cipher nicely. I am now sitting by the school fire, so I assure you I am very warm. Father and mother are very well. I hope to see you on Christmas Day. Winter is coming; don't it make you shiver to think of? Shall you ever come to smoky old London again? It is not so bad, after all, with its bustle and business and noise. If you see Ellen F——, will you kindly get her address for me? I must now conclude, as I am soon going to my reading class; so good bye.—From your affectionate friend,

M——.

My dear Parents,—The anticipation of our Christmas vacation abounds in peculiar delights. Not only that its "festivities," its social gatherings, and its lively amusements crown the old year with happiness and mirth, but that I come a guest commended to your hospitable love by the performance of all you bade me remember when I left you in the glad season of sun and flowers.

And time has sped fleetly since reluctant my departing step crossed the threshold of that home whose indulgences and endearments their temporary loss has taught me to value more and more. Yet that restraint is salutary, and that self-reliance is as easily learnt as it is laudable, the propriety of my conduct and the readiness of my services shall ere long aptly illustrate. It is with confidence I promise that the close of every year shall find me advancing in your regard by constantly observing the precepts of my excellent tutors and the example of my excellent parents.

We break up on Thurday, the 11th of December instant and my impatience of the short delay will assure my dear parents of the filial sentiments of theirs very sincerely,

N——.

P.S.—We shall reassemble on the 19th of January. Mr. and Mrs. P. present their respectful compliments.

These letters certainly seem to justify Mr. Arnold's conclusion that "the stamp of plainness and the freedom from charlatanism given to the instruction of our primary schools through the public character which in the last thirty years it has received, and through its having been thus rescued in great measure from the influences of private speculation, is perhaps, the best thing about them."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

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E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

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Delhi and London Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 23rd July 1868.

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On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		1s. 11d.	per Rupee
,,	4 do.	1s. 10 7/8d.	,,
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All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 14th August 1868.

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CLARET.

Excellent Breakfast Medoc. Price very moderate.
Chateau Lafitte. From a well-known Bordeaux house.

CHAMPAGNE.

Jules Mumm & Co.'s *Crown Brand*, finest quality; shipped under express agreement.

BRANDIES.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s own brand. Labels registered.
D. S. K. & Co.'s No. 1............ Rs. 38 per doz.
Do. 2............ ,, 25 ,,

These Brandies are the results of negociation with one of the first Cognac distillers for regular supplies of his finest products. Lovers of the Spirit will perceive at once that they are not artificially sweetened, but that age and original fine quality are the causes of their present exquisite flavour and bouquet.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, Iron Merchants.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.

KINLOCH & ALLAN.

Bombay, 4th June 1868.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION—At the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.

The property of an Officer.

A first-rate breach-loading double-barrelled Rifle, in a mahogany case with spare leather cover, by Manton & Co.

Also,

6 Small nearly new single Horse Miniature Brougham with Circular Glasses on front.

JUST UNPACKED,

A few sets of best different coloured Kersey Horses Clothings, Pads or Saddle Cloths for single and double harnesses, Whip Sockets on Springs, Clips or Reinholders, some of them are with Rubber Springs, Bradley's Plate Powder in tin boxes, Coach and Gig Harness Liquid, spare Round Reins for single harness, Horse Brushes, Sami Leathers, &c.

A few sets of very best Buggy and Dog Cart and Gig Harness, stitched patent leather parts, stitched white ornaments on winkers and saddles, round brown reins covered mountings, wearing parts and tip plated on German Silver.

Also,

A few sets of plated mounted ditto, without covered Buckles.

And also,

A fresh batch of Children's single and double-seated Perambulators with highly furnished linings, folding heads, aprons with double springs, painted in different colours, and some of them are with imitation cane-body, and expressly made to order for India. To be had on the Esplanade, or at the Auction Rooms of the undersigned on the Meadow Street, below Jaffer Suliaman.

Just Landed,

A new and neat light single Horse Miniature Landau, with Lamps, by Ness Brothers, Long Acre.

Also a property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new English-built small Miniature Landau by W. Carr, Manchester.

Also,

The Property of an Officer.

A quite new Hog Skin Saddle and Bridle, with spare two bridles, &c., by Peat, of London, in a case.

Also,

A new English-built Dennett with Lamps.

A Do. do. very small Pony Carricle, with spare Shaft for making a Dog Cart at pleasure.

A new and light English-built door Shigram, with Lamps and Shaft, by McNaught and Smith.

Also,

A nearly new English-built four-seated light Open Carriage with Lamps, Pole, and Shaft.

4 Ditto Ditto Malvern Dog Carts, with Lamps, by McNaught and Smith.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new English-built four-seated roomy Open Carriage, with Lamps and Poles.

A nearly new light Mail Phaeton, with moveable hind seat to make a Waggonette at pleasure, by Moss, Builder, 98, Euston Road.

A nearly new Cab Buggy, on C. Springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

1 very handsome nearly new English-built four-seated Cab Phaeton, with Lamps, Pole, and Shafts, by Jones, of Southampton.

1 Ditto very small self-driving Pony Phaeton with Lamps and Shafts.

3 Very handsome new English-built Cab Buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

1 Ditto Ditto small Park Phaeton with moveable Driving-box.

And also,

A very handsome English-built self-driving Cab Phaeton by Silk and Sons.

One Ditto high-wheeled Waggonnette with moveable Hood.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, on the verge of the Elphinstone Cross Road, close to the Book and Tract Society's Depository, Esplanade.

Several other new and second-hand. Different kinds of Carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay, 20th August 1868.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE, one Sample 9-Horse Power PORTABLE and one Sample 6-horse power VERTICAL STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, complete.

TIMMIS, WORMALD, & Co.

Opposite Custom House.

FOR SALE.—CODE for the Uncovenanted Civil Service, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by Bholanauth Sen, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 1½.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

No. 10 Hummun Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"

Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.

Apply to the undersigned.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.

Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, approved IRON NIGHT SOIL RECEPTACLES.

These Receptacles are highly recommended for closets having no connected drain or sewer to carry off the stagnant water. PRICE RUPEES THIRTY EACH complete, and delivered to any address in the city. Estimates for fitting the above, erecting closets, &c., &c., made out on the shortest notice. Apply to

M. McINERNY,
30, Dadur Road, Bombay. General Contractor.

HORSES,

for Cracked or Greased Heel, &c., &c.,

CLARK'S HOPLEMUROMA

is a safe and effectual remedy.

Cash Rs. 4. Credit Rs. 4 as. 8.

Sole Agents,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PURE MILK,

concentrated by the
ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY,
has been certified by
BARON VON LIEBIG,
to consist only of
PURE COW'S MILK,
conserved with the best Sugar; and to be especially adapted for the use of
INFANTS and INVALIDS.

It is cheaper than the common Milk of the country, of delicious flavour, portable, will keep *well* for a fortnight or longer after opening, and is in every respect a great boon to all

PERSONS WHO USE MILK.

	Cash Rs. as.	Credit Rs. as.
Tins containing an equivalent for dilution to six Bombay Seres, each	1 0	1 4
do. do. per dozen	11 0	14 0

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE, a handsome English-built Park Phaeton, with removable Coach-box, painted dark blue, and lined to match, by ROBERT NASH, Aberdeen, (well adapted to be driven by Ladies). A double set of (brown leather) English-made Pony Harness, on plated mounting with double round Driving Rein, &c., &c.

FOR THIS SEASON.—FRESH VEGETABLE, FLOWER, and FRUIT SEEDS, &c., &c., just imported by the Overland Mail.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER begs respectfully to inform his Patrons and the Public of the arrival of his annual supply of fresh Vegetable, Flower, and Fruit Seeds, each packet of the two first containing 24 useful varieties and of the Fruit 12 varieties. The whole have been carefully selected by an experienced Agent with reference to their suitability to the Indian climate, and can be confidently reco mmended.

The following can be had loose by weight:—

White and Red Drumhead Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Radish, Turnip, Celery, Parsley, &c. French Beans and Peas may be had alone with the above packet.

H. R. B. also desires to call particular attention to the Powders below-named, which are unrivalled:—

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.—This Powder, while perfectly enoxious to animal life, is unrivalled in the total destruction of Fleas, Beetles, Moths, and every variety of insect. For Dogs, the Powder well rubbed into their coats will immediately destroy all Fleas,—a great desideratum both to Sportsmen and to Ladies; while for domestic purposes it is even more invaluable, especially for use in bed-rooms or store closets, as no Bug could live near the influence of this never failing destroyer; and to Moths it is equally destructive. In greenhouses its use is very efficacious in destroying the small Green Fly, so prejudicial to the health of plants: for this purpose some powder should be sprinkled on some red-hot wood or coal. For Beetles it is undeniably the best destroyer known, as a very small quantity sprinkled in places they most frequent will be fatal to them.

WORM POWDER FOR DOGS.—This is strongly recommended as a safe and effectual remedy for the speedy destruction and removal of the above, and innumerable assurances having been received of its valuable nature, both as a specific and alternative. It renders the coat fine and glossy, and is most useful for the preservation of the animal's general health.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE LARGEST LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

Head Offices, 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London,

WITH BRANCHES IN CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CEYLON, AND CHINA.

And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Revenue—nearly £1,000 per diem.

Indian New Business progressing at the rate of upwards of £20,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time in India alone (inclusive of Bonuses) exceeds TWO MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
The Hon'ble Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel.
Samuel McCulloch, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law).
William Loudon, Esq., Administrator General.
Medical Officer—Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M. D Town Hall, Hours; 10 to 11 a. m
Solicitors—Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland & Peile.
Agents— ,, Ewart, Latham & Co.
City Agent—The Manager, Delhi & London Bank (Ld.)
Bankers—The New Bank of Bombay.
,, The National Bank of India.
Secretary—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch with certain exceptions may in time of peace reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Polices or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for quarterly or Monthly

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices, and particularly favourable for Military Men.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life without Profits; the rates for the participating scale being about 10 per cent. higher:—

Age.	Civil.						Military.						Age.
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.			
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	15	0	0	2	10	6	17	8	0	3	1	7	20
30	18	0	0	3	3	0	20	0	0	3	8	8	30
40	22	8	0	3	15	9	23	8	0	4	2	7	40
50	29	8	0	5	3	7	30	8	0	5	6	5	50
60	41	8	0	7	5	7	42	8	0	7	8	5	60

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods, at the respective Ages:—

Age	Civil.				Military.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	51	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly Payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, Forms of Proposal, Reports, Prospectuses, &c., apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

Office, 3, Church Lane, Bombay,

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.

The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents,

HAM IN CANVAS by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
Perlb.	...Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 4

BACON by every Overland Steamer.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire side, per lb. ...	...Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 2
Do. on cut	,, 1 2	,, 1 4

CHEESE by every Overland Steamer.
DOUBLE GLOSTER.

	Cash on delivery.	Credit.
By entire Cheese of 25 to 30 lbs..	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 1 4
On cut	,, 1 2	,, 1 4
Berkeley and Wilts, 7 to 10 lbs.	,, 1 2	,, 1 2
Stilton, 8 to 12 lbs.	,, 1 4	,, 1 6

Bombay and Poona. TREACHER & Co.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA,

The Second Edition (page 188) of the Translation of the Pharmacopœia of the Royal College of Physicians of London, by Dr. G. F. Collier, published by Longman and Co.:—"It is no small defect in this compilation (speaking of the Pharmacopœia) that we have no purgative mass but what contains aloes; yet we know that hæmorrhoidal persons cannot bear aloes, except it be in the form of

COCKLE'S PILLS,

which chiefly consist of aloes, scammony, and colocynth, which I think are formed into a sort of compound extract, the acridity of which is obviated, I suspect, by an alkaline process, and by a fourth ingredient (unknown to me), of an aromatic tonic nature. I think no better and no worse of it for its being a patent medicine. I look at it as an article of commerce and domestic convenience, and do not hesitate to say it is the best made pill in the kingdom; a muscular purge, and a hydrogogue purge combined, and their effects properly controlled by a dirigent and corrigent. That it does not commonly produce hæmorrhoids, like most aloetic pills, I attribute to its being thoroughly soluble, so that no undissolved particles adhere to the mucous memqrane."

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF FLOUR.

On MONDAY next, the 31st instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 1 o'clock p. m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street No. 30, opposite the premises of the late Bombay Bank, the undermentioned Goods, viz.:—

300 Bags Flour (Crerivick Mill.)

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T. Cloths, Madapollams, Jaconets, &c.

Six Sets of best plated mounted double Buckle single Harness.

At 1 p. m.

A very handsome Bay Arab Horse, 5 years old, height 14-2, goes in single Harness, and is a good Riding Horse.

1 Pair of Australian Mares.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

At 2 p. m.

The Property of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency.

A handsome Canoe-shape C. Spring Borouch, by Lawrie and Marner, nearly new, and a pair of handsome Bay Australian Horses, 16 hands high, with plated Harness. The same can be seen at any time previous to sale by giving a few hours' notice to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 2nd proximo, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mooktajee Bawajee Khilaray, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Kuntary Atmaram Dyaram, the Mortgagor, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Farzendary land or ground, whereof the Farzendar is Meeya Facroodin Ghunkoorker, with the sheds standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Meerza Ally Mahomed Khan Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the said Meerza Ally Mahomed Khan Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north partly by the property of Suttoo Kajla and partly by the ground of the said Atmaram Dyaram, and on the south by the property of Janoo Jara and Ramjee Ghodka, and which said ground contains twenty-nine and half feet in breadth on the east side, and thirty-four feet in breadth on the west side, one hundred and sixty feet in length, on the north side, and one hundred and thirty feet in length, on the south side, be the same little more or less, and which said ground is entered in the Books of the Farzendar under No. 158, and which said sheds are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 55.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

One English-built Mail Phaeton with a pair of handsome young large Horses and Harness. Can be seen at one hour's notice.

The property of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency.

One handsome English-built Boat-shape C. Spring Carriage, with a pair of Bay Australian Horses and Harness.

Bombay, 28th August, 1868 BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE OF A TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the shop lately occupied by Messrs. Walter & Co., Meadow Street, Fort, the stock in trade of a Tailoring Establishment, consisting of Brown Holland, Black Alpacca, Ladies' Cloth, Doe Skin Drab Silk Serge, White Drill, Silk Mixed Coating, Alpacca Umbrellas, Railway Rugs, Portmanteaus, Waterproof Cloth, Sewing Machines, Buttons, Buckles, Gold and Silver Lace, &c., after which the personal Effects of the late Mr. W. Stainsby.

SALE OF TIMBER.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder, on account of the following first purchasers:

Oosman Soolaman.
Josub Esmail.
Oosman Guny.
Rahimtoola Jooma.

A quantity of Teak Logs, Planks, Boards and Scantlings, &c., in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
6 ,, ,, Madapollams.
4 ,, ,, Jaconets.
7 ,, ,, T. Cloth.
3 ,, ,, Domestic.
4 Cases Grey and White Dhotees.
2 ,, Figured Shirtings.
2 ,, T. Red Mulls.
2 ,, ,, Prints.
2 ,, do. Plain.
2 ,, Superior Carriage Whips.
2 ,, Pictures in Maple Frames.
1 ,, Gilt Jewellery.
1 ,, Table and Chamber Shades spare.
1 ,, Double and Singal Barrel Guns.
2 ,, Fresh batch Dawson's Gentlemen's Patent Black Kid Boots, Elastic Sides, also Children's Colored Roan Balmoral Patent Double Toes.
12 Dozen Men's Drab Shell, Drab Hats.
3 ,, Grey Mottled do.
7 ,, Brown and Drab Hats.
12 Coils Coir and Hemp Rope.

NOTICE TO COMMANDERS IN THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. having received for sale a small Consignment of Selected Mess Beef of the celebrated Kangaroo brand direct from Head-quarters in Sydney, have decided, in order to give Commanders who appreciate wholesome living at sea, an opportunity of laying in one or two tierces for thes private consumption, to sell it by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p. m.; there are but 29 tierces containing 304 lbs. each. The undersigned will be happy to register orders before the day of sale all which will have a preferential right in order of registration.

SALE OF THE MATERIALS OF SUNDRY BUILDINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises, all the Materials comprising certain buildings upon the property lately belonging to Mr. Henry Rogers, and let to Messrs. Lawrence & Co., Coach-builders, situated on the Bellasis Road opposite to the entrance to the Byculla Club. Ample time will be allowed for removal a deposit of half the amount of the purchase money to be paid on the day of Sale, and the balance within 3 days after till payment whereof none of the Materials can be removed.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE FRERE PRESS COMPANY LIMITED (in liquidation.)

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd September at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction the Property belonging to the above Company, consists of the Buildings, Machinery, Plants, &c., known as the Frere Press, situate, lying, on being on the Elphinstone Bunder.

For the convenience of Purchasers the property will be sold in four lots as follows:—

Lot 1.

All that very substantial stone building know as the Frere Press premises on the Elphinstone Bunder very favourably situated, being next to the Goods Station of the G. I. P. Railway Company, including a Cast Iron Tank for supplying the Boilers capable of containing 48,000 gallons, together with all the right, title, and interest of the vendors in and to a lease of 10,000 square yards of land on the Elphinstone Bunder, a portion of which the aforesaid building is situated, the lease is for a period of 99 years commencing from the 14th May 1863 at an annual rental of Re. 1 per square yards.

Lot 2.

A pair of Horizantal High Pressure Engines, 80 Horse Power nominal, with 4 upright Boilers.

Lot 3.

6 Mason's Patent Screw Presses with 6 Weighing Machines complete, 198ft. 5 in Shafting, 36ft. 4 in. do., 17½ft. 6 in. do, 12 Drawing Pullies, Sundry Articles, such as Blocks, Rope, Pullies, &c.

Lot 4.

All the right, title, and interest of the vendors in and to a Patent Right appertaining to Marin's Screw Presses whereby the holder is entitled to a Royalty of one anna per bale upon all bales pressed in Presses of a similar construction, the Patent expires in 1876.

Bombay, 28th August, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

Holloway Pills.—Premonition.—The opinion gains ground that disease is a diminution of vitality, and there is little doubt that the powers of life are principally depressed by impurities in the system. This depravity can be corrected by taking a course, or an occasional dose, of Holloway's famous purifying Pills, which expel all morbid matter from the circulation, and thoroughly cleanse and invigorate the glands, viscera, and brain. Through this wholesome influence, Holloway's medicine casts out the seeds of all fevers which, in sultry weather, prove so formidable to health, and in a vast majority of cases destroy life itself. Forewarned should be forearmed—a position easily attained by taking these excellent Pills when lassitude, headache, or dejection distresses us.

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